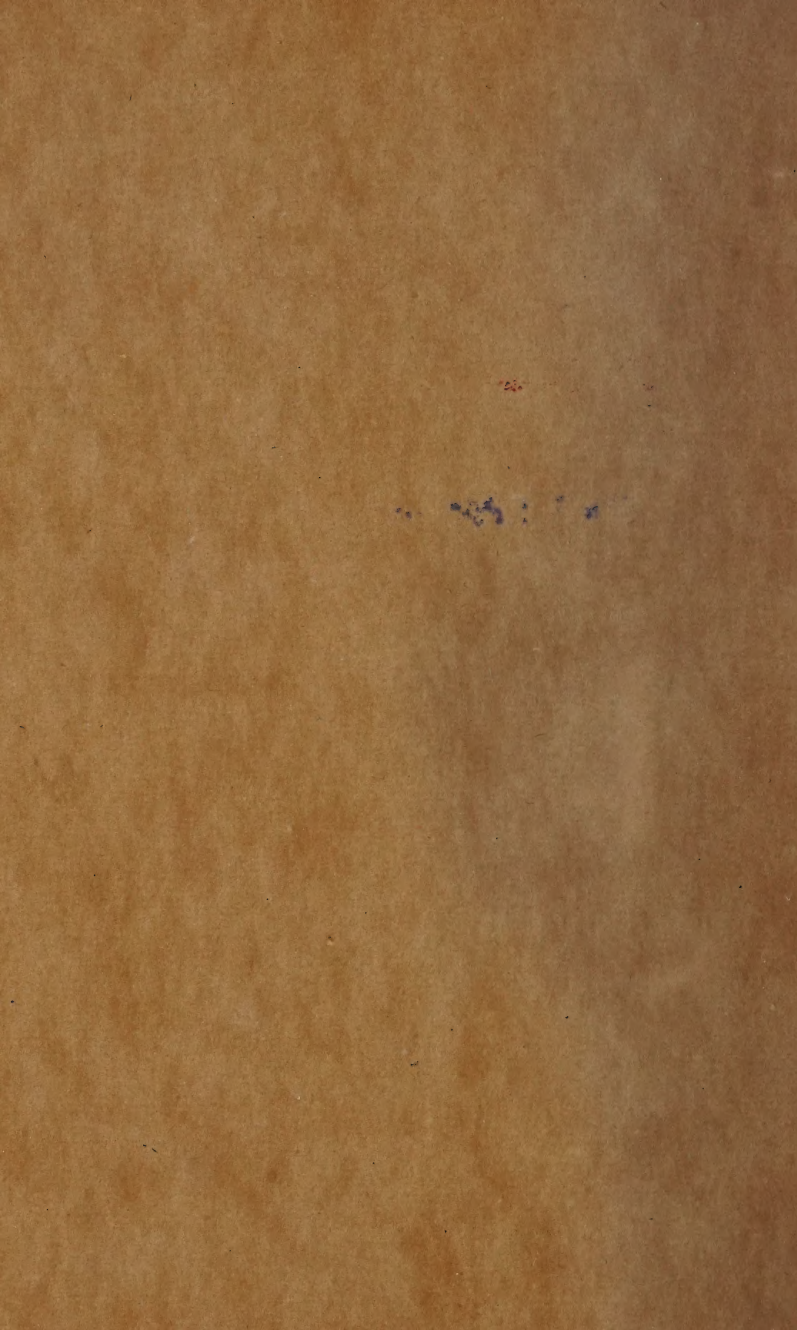


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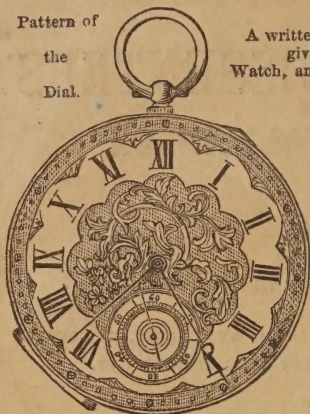
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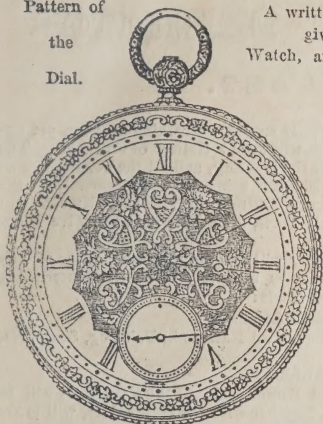
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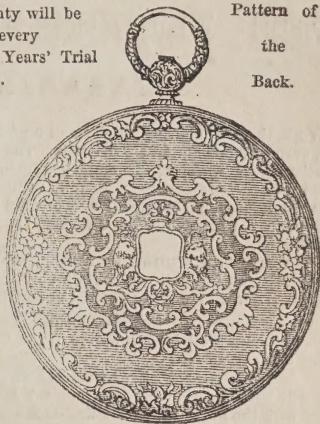
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DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.

The stomach may be considered as the citadel of the human system, as the great laboratory in which processes are carried on essential to life and vigour. One of the most important functions of the stomach is that of *digestion*; and on the vigorous tone of this depends the healthy exercise of all the other functions. Let the stomach be out of order, and the whole system is deranged. This seems to be generally understood. Hence the mother, as she looks earnestly on her child, exclaims, “My dear, how bad your breath is! and how hot your hand is! Does your head ache? Your stomach must be sadly out of order.” And if the breath be thus affected, is it not a proof that the *lungs* have imbibed a portion of the impurity of the stomach? And what is the cause of that headache? What but that the impurity of the stomach has mounted also to the *brain*. Indeed, in many cases, the foulness of the stomach causes a complete prostration of the whole system.

Where proper diet is used, and the ordinary conditions of health are regarded, no mischief ensues; but where highly-seasoned food and stimulating beverages are used, and where due attention is not paid to the general condition of the system, the delicate inner coat of the stomach becomes inflamed; and unless the cause be speedily removed, numerous small ulcerations extend over the whole surface, occasioning, it may be, little or no pain, and little or no apprehension of danger, but gradually and insidiously increasing, till loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, extreme thirst, pain in the head, red eyes, coated tongue, frequent pulse, symptomatic fever, and other disagreeable and dangerous symptoms ensue; and if neglected the stomach becomes thickened, *scirrhus* and *cancerous*, till all cure or even relief becomes impossible.

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IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

“THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE”—and *pure* blood is essential to health. Those who have made the structure and constitution of man their chief study have ascertained that all diseases owe their origin and continuance to one chief or primary cause, namely, the impurity of the blood. A volume, full of deepest interest, might be written on this subject. When it is considered how many thousands reside in unwholesome atmospheres, are engaged in unhealthy employments, and are comparatively careless as to the character and condition of the meats and drinks in which they indulge, it need create no surprise that the blood of so large a portion of the population is tainted, that disease is thus set up in the system, that disorganization ensues, and that the average date of human life is abridged to a most alarming extent. Here the invaluable character of *Kaye's Worsdell's Pills* is demonstrated. They have power speedily to remove all obstructions, to purify the blood, to restore

a healthy tone and energy to all the physical functions, and thus to fulfil its great office of conveying a *replenishing*, a building-up principle to every part of the human frame, for the purpose of repairing the waste which is constantly going on.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

The purity of the blood having been insisted upon as an essential of health, it must be stated further that the office of the LUNGS, or *respiratory organs*, is to prepare the blood for circulation, so that it may nourish the system. This it does by freeing it from carbon and other impurities, and, as has been shown, changing it from *venous*, or dark-coloured, into *arterial*, or crimson blood. Now the mucous membrane of the lungs is very sensitive, and the least accumulation of impurity causes irritation, and cough ensues. But so intimately connected are the various organs of the human frame, that if one of them suffer, the others suffer also. Hence a disordered liver, or a foul stomach, soon affects the organs of respiration; and if vicious humours be allowed to accumulate, the lungs become contracted and corroded, and the results are difficulty in breathing, severe cough, disorganization of the mucous membrane and the structure of the lungs, and, in but too many cases, fatal consumption. In addition to all this, the foundation of pulmonary complaints is frequently laid by an improper treatment of measles, fevers, and other disorders. Here *Kaye's Worsdell's Pills* have proved a blessing in a vast number of instances. Recent coughs have been cured by taking a few doses, and by persevering in the use of them for a few weeks, coughs and asthma of many years' standing have been completely cured.

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The *bile*, a thick bitter liquor, is the secretion of the liver, and this bile is derived from the venous blood, the whole of which has to pass through the liver. If the innumerable pores of the liver be clogged with impurities, its functions will be speedily deranged, and a defective secretion of bile, indigestion, and other unpleasantnesses, ensue. A diseased liver is the cause of bilious affections, with all their long train of ills, as headache, sickness, pains in the right side, griping of the bowels, besides yellowness of the skin, and several disagreeable external appearances. When the bile so exceeds in quality and acrimony as to irritate the bowels and stomach so as to reject it both upwards and downwards, that alarming complaint *cholera morbus* ensues. Now the only true remedy for diseases of the liver—if no actual decay has taken place—is to purify the blood; and if a good dose of *Kaye's Worsdell's Pills* be taken daily, this effect will be produced.

DISEASES OF THE BOWELS.

The BOWELS may be regarded as the main sewer appointed by nature for carrying off all useless matter; and that perfect health may be enjoyed, they must be kept in proper order. The dangers which result from stoppages, constipation, and costiveness on the one hand, or excessive looseness on the other, are numerous and extensive; by means of these the mucous or lining membrane of the intestines becomes greatly irritated and weakened, often producing dangerous inflammation. Here *Kaye's Worsdell's Pills* will be found invaluable. The use of them, according to the directions given, will produce natural and free evacuations, and thus cleanse the intestines from whatever is injurious, and prevent the viscera from being further disordered. A peculiar excellency of these Pills is, that while they operate thus efficiently, they cause no pain whatever.

DROPSY.

The Dropsy is an unnatural swelling of the whole, or part, of the human body, occasioned by a collection of watery humour. It originates, like most other diseases, in impurities of the system, generated from the lurking remains of former diseases which have been imperfectly cured, from want of proper exercise, from inattention to diet, from exposure to damp and cold, and from other causes. The symptoms are most distressing; if not taken in time, the breath becomes seriously affected, there is a troublesome cough, a slow wasting fever, and pain and extreme weakness in all the limbs. In all cases where the disease has not made too great progress, speedy relief may be obtained from the use of *Kaye's Worsdell's Pills*.

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TO PERSONS ABOUT TO EMIGRATE.

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TO FAMILIES.

For FAMILY USE these Pills are invaluable. Mr. and Mrs. Head, of New-street, Woodbridge, Suffolk, write thus—"We have pleasure in recommending *Kaye's Worsdell's Pills*, having used them ourselves during the last eighteen months, and proved their efficacy in removing pain, restoring the stomach to its proper tone and energy, and improving our general health. We also consider them an excellent medicine for children of all ages, having tried them in our family with great success."

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MR. J. K. UPTON, of Banbury, found his life a burden to him, in consequence of *dizziness*, *constant headache*, *loss of appetite*, and great weakness and nervous debility; but by taking three pills regularly every night for some time, he was completely restored to health.

MRS. ANN HINDER, of Wroughton, near Swindon, was for upwards of twenty years the subject of great pain and trouble arising from *bile on the stomach*, attended with dreadful sickness, nausea, and headache. After having sought assistance from medical men in vain, she resorted to the use of *Kaye's Worsdell's Pills*, which soon effected a cure.

JOSEPH MURRAY, Grundy-street, Poplar New Town, says:—"I suffered for several years from a severe *bilious* disorder, attended with loss of appetite, and great depression of spirits, even to such a degree that I was unable to attend to any kind of business. In this state I was recommended to try your Pills, and have been truly astonished at their miraculous effects; for by their use I was in a short time restored to such a state of health and strength as I had not enjoyed for many years, and now, thanks to your Pills, my health is completely re-established."

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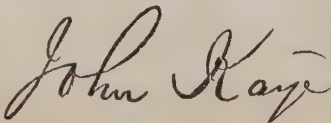
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Oct. 13, 1851.

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PROTESTANT DISSENTERS'
ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK

FOR

1852;

BEING BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR.

WITH

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS,

FROM DESIGNS BY GILBERT,

OF SEVERAL IMPORTANT EVENTS IN

THE HISTORY OF NONCONFORMITY.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY JOHN CASSELL, 335, STRAND,
AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

ADDRESS.

THE PROPRIETOR and PUBLISHER of the *Protestant Dissenters' Almanack* believes that the alterations he has made in the impression for 1852 are appropriate and important. The love of the fine arts, and a desire for Illustrated works is increasingly prevalent; and where Pictorial embellishments can be rendered subservient to information and instruction, they become valuable auxiliaries. They not only bring the subjects discussed more vividly before the reader; they serve also to impress those subjects more indelibly on the mind and on the memory. Especially is this the case in reference to historical narrations.

It is certain that the younger branches of a considerable number of Nonconformist families are but imperfectly acquainted with the leading occurrences of these eventful periods in which their ancestors endured "a great fight of afflictions." It was thought that to select a few of those occurrences, with a brief narrative, and a well-executed engraving, might tend to inspire respect for those who nobly suffered for the truth's sake, and a determination to cherish and defend the great principles of civil and religious liberty, which those ancient worthies accounted more valuable than either liberty or life. Should this be the result, JOHN CASSELL will greatly rejoice that his effort has not been made in vain.

The Denominational Statistics, and other matters, have been carefully collected from the most authentic sources; and will, it is believed, be found correct up to the period at which the Almanack is issued.

JOHN CASSELL takes this opportunity of introducing to notice a publication, the preparation for which has involved a very considerable outlay—namely, his New Series of the *ILLUSTRATED EXHIBITOR AND MAGAZINE OF ART*. This is intended to succeed the *Illustrated Exhibitor*, which he published as a tribute to the World's Industrial Exhibition, and which has obtained a most extensive circulation. The New Series will form a Gallery of Pictorial Illustrations, including copies of the works of Great Masters in Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture—Portraits of Eminent Individuals—Scenes from National and Domestic History—and Machinery, inventions and improvements, &c. &c. It will contain, also, ably written articles on the foregoing and other interesting and instructive subjects. Nothing comparable to it has ever appeared in this country, even though issued at double or treble the amount; and being small in price, and published weekly, it is placed within the reach of all classes.

London : 335, Strand.

JANUARY.—31 DAYS.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 7th day. 6 h. 9 m. Morning.
 Last Quarter 14th day. 1 h. 18 m. Morning.
 New Moon 21st day. 7 h. 26 m. Morning.
 First Quarter 29th day. 10 h. 34 m. Morning.

SUN
Rises
and
Sets.

HIGH WATER
AT
LONDON BRIDGE.

			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	The "Pathway" first issued, 1851.	8 8 R	8 50	9 25
2	F	General Wolfe <i>b.</i> , 1727. J. C. Lavater <i>d.</i> , 1801.	4 1 S	9 51	10 28
3	S	Five Members in the Commons accused, 1644.	8 8 R	11 0	11 30
4	Su	2nd Sunday after Christmas. R. Ascham <i>d.</i> , 1568.	4 3 S	—	0 1
5	M	The "Working Man's Friend" first issued, 1850.	8 8 R	0 25	0 49
6	Tu	Epiphany. Twelfth Day. Temp. Meet. Ex.-hall.	4 6 S	1 10	1 34
7	W	High Court of Commission established, 1584.	8 7 R	1 56	2 18
8	Th	Richard Watson (Wesleyan) <i>died</i> , 1833.	4 7 S	2 38	3 1
9	F	Arch. Laud <i>beheaded</i> , 1645. Royal Exchange	8 6 R	3 21	3 42
10	S	Marquis of Northampton <i>d.</i> , 1851. [burnt, 1838.	4 10 S	4 3	4 25
11	Su	1st Sunday after Epiphany. Hilary Term begins.	8 5 R	4 48	5 11
12	M	Duke of Newcastle <i>died</i> , 1851.	4 14 S	5 33	5 57
13	Tu	Cambridge Lent Term begins. Lord Eldon <i>d.</i> , 1838.	8 3 R	6 23	6 48
14	W	Oxford Lent Term begins.	4 17 S	7 13	7 42
15	Th	Queen Elizabeth crowned, 1559. Dr. Aikin <i>d.</i> , 1747.	8 1 R	8 13	3 47
16	F	Charles V. abdicated, 1556. Spenser (poet) <i>d.</i> , 1559.	4 19 S	10 34	9 59
17	S	B. Franklin <i>b.</i> , 1706. Act for securing Presbyterian	8 0 R	11 48	11 13
18	Su	2nd Sunday after Epiphany. [Ch. Gov. pas., 1707.	4 23 S	12 19	—
19	M	James Watt <i>b.</i> , 1736. Lord Robert Tylour <i>d.</i> ,	7 57 R	1 16	0 50
20	Tu	John Howard (philanthropist) <i>d.</i> , 1790. [1851.	4 26 S	2 6	1 42
21	W	Miles Coverdale <i>d.</i> , 1568. Church patro. restored in	7 55 R	2 49	2 28
22	Th	Lord Bacon <i>born</i> , 1561; <i>died</i> , 1626. [Scot., 1712.	4 30 S	3 28	3 9
23	F	William Pitt <i>d.</i> , 1806. Duke of Kent <i>d.</i> , 1820.	7 53 R	4 3	3 45
24	S	Long Parliament dissolved, 1679.	4 33 S	4 37	4 20
25	Su	3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Dr. Jenner <i>d.</i> , 1823.	7 51 R	5 10	4 54
26	M	Sunday Schools established by Raikes, 1784.	4 36 S	5 45	5 28
27	Tu	Mozart <i>b.</i> , 1756. Audubon (the naturalist) <i>d.</i> , 1851.	7 49 R	6 20	6 2
28	W	Confes. of Faith signed by Jas. VI. 1581. Sir F. Drake	4 40 S	6 59	6 39
29	Th	Henry VIII. <i>d.</i> 1547. George III. <i>d.</i> 1820. [<i>d.</i> 1596.	7 46 R	7 41	7 19
30	F	King Charles I. <i>beheaded</i> , 1649.	4 44 S	8 40	8 9
31	S	Hilary Term ends. Ben Jonson <i>born</i> , 1574.	7 43 R	9 53	9 18

THE HAMPTON COURT CONFERENCE.

JANUARY 14, 1604.

WHILE James, the son of Mary Queen of Scots, was on his way from his native kingdom to assume the throne of England, as the successor of Queen Elizabeth, he received several petitions from the Puritan ministers, and among them one to which the name of *Millenary* was given, from its having nearly a thousand signatures. With one consent they earnestly entreated the removal of various evils relating to the worship and the discipline of the Church, to the qualifications of its ministers, and to the mode of appointing them to their livings. During six months no answer was given; but at length the King issued a proclamation, avowing his belief that the Church of England nearly accorded with that of primitive times, forbidding all writing or petitioning in reference to ecclesiastical reform, and adding that a conference of certain bishops and learned men should take place in his presence, to inquire whether the alleged grievances were well or ill founded. The Conference took place in the palace at Hampton Court, where the sovereign gave full proof of the coarseness of his manners, and of his violent and arbitrary spirit; notwithstanding which the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London poured upon him the grossest adulation. Among the improvements urged by the Puritans as of great importance was a new version of the Scriptures; this was, therefore, ordered to be made. The result was the one we have now in use, which, excellent in itself, is strangely disfigured by its fulsome dedication to one of the most weak, arbitrary, and vicious of Britain's monarchs.

The Covenanters.

JAMES, the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, had, as the ruler of that people, congratulated himself on being a member of "the purest kirk on the earth," thus exulting in his Presbyterianism; and had scornfully treated the Episcopacy of this country as having "all of the Mass but the liftings." But when, on the decease of Elizabeth, he ascended the throne of England, he avowed Episcopacy, and resolved that it should be rigorously enforced, not only here, but in Scotland also.

So early as 1572 the name and office of archbishop and bishop had been imposed on the Scots by a partial convention at Leith; and notwithstanding the General Assembly declared, in 1580, "that these officers had no warrant in the word of God," the purpose had been formed to establish Episcopacy on the ruins of Presbyterianism. The bishops, therefore, enforced conformity with a high hand. Private Christians endured much suffering; and many faithful ministers were suspended, imprisoned, or banished, for refusing to succumb to prelatical authority. The consequence was that so intense did the hatred of Episcopacy become that it was formally abolished, and Presbyterianism re-erected in its stead. The Church and the Crown were thus brought into conflict; and while James was in Edinburgh, a tumult having arisen which exposed him to danger, the parliament passed a law establishing the authority of the Crown over the clergy, and the king succeeded in obtaining their consent to his appointment of fifty-one of their number to titular prelacies, who were to sit in parliament as representatives of the Church.

About three years after James succeeded to the crown of England, the legislature restored to the bishops a part of their revenues; and it was not long before they regained all their original powers. On the king visiting Scotland, he required that some of the rites of the Church of England should be adopted; such as the practice of confirmation by a prelate, kneeling at the Eucharist, and giving it to persons on their death-bed. These were rejected by the first assembly that was convened; but the Scottish clergy were afterwards brought into a reluctant agreement with a Church which they considered as little better than that of Rome.

When Charles I. was crowned in Scotland, the people were shocked by the sight of an altar with wax candles and a crucifix, before which the officiating prelates bowed as they passed; and when the Archbishop of Glasgow refused to wear the gorgeous habits provided for him, Laud, who has been described as "the evil genius" of Charles, rudely forced him from the king's side, and put the Bishop of Ross in his place. The prelates now appropriated the civil dignities to themselves. They drew up canons which overthrew the whole fabric of Presbytery. They compiled a liturgy which came nearer to the Mass than that of the Church of England. It was reprobated alike in private, in public, and from the press; but a royal proclamation required it to be used in every parish-church in the kingdom by a certain day.

On the Dean of Edinburgh using it in St. Giles's Church, an old woman sprang up and flung the stool she sat on at his head, crying "Villain! dost thou say the Mass at my lug?" A violent tumult arose; and when the Bishop of Edinburgh attempted to appease the people, he would have perished on the spot, but for the interference of the magistrates. In the Greyfriars' Church there was no violence, but the service was interrupted by sobbings, groans, and lamentations. At St. Andrew's, and in three other cathedrals only, could the liturgy be used; the efforts of the prelates were unavailing throughout the rest of Scotland.

To the repeated petitions of vast assemblies of the people for the withdrawal of the liturgy the king turned a deaf ear; he even issued a proclamation censuring the suppliants, and forbidding them to meet under the penalties of treason. But this was a fatal determination. The people resolved to renew the National Covenant, first adopted by the Lords of the Covenant, and twice sworn to in the reign of James. It renounced Popery, declared the liturgy and canons to be thus virtually abandoned, and concluded with an obligation to resist them, to defend each other, and to support the king in sustaining religion, liberty, and law. In the Greyfriars' Church it was solemnly ratified; thousands of all ranks subscribed it; and within two months all Scotland, except Aberdeen, was banded to the Covenant. The king resorted to arms, and the Covenanters to the means of resistance. Various hostile movements took place. In the reign of Charles II. the struggle was renewed: fierce was the conflict, and numerous were the victims at the hated shrine of Episcopacy.



THE COVENANTERS.

FEBRUARY.—29 DAYS.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon.....	5th day.	6 h. 52 m. Afternoon.
Last Quarter	12th day.	10 h. 2 m. Morning.
New Moon	19th day.	12 h. 51 m. Afternoon.
First Quarter.....	28th day.	5 h. 31 m. Morning.

SUN
Rises
and
Sets.

HIGH WATER
AT
LONDON BRIDGE.

			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Su	4th Sun. after Epiphany. Duty on Corn reduced to	7 41 R	9 53	10 28
2	M	Dr. Gregory died, 1841. [Is., 1848.	4 48 s	11 8	11 14
3	Tu	Great Temperance Meeting Exeter-hall, 1851.	7 37 R	—	12 18
4	W	Rogers and Hooper burnt, 1555.	4 52 s	0 46	1 12
5	Th	Rev. John Pye Smith, D.D., died, 1851.	7 34 R	1 36	2 2
6	F	J. Priestley died, 1804. Dr. G. Collison died, 1848.	4 56 s	2 25	2 46
7	S	Queen Mary b., 1515. Cholera, Edinburgh, 1832.	7 31 R	3 8	3 30
8	Su	Septuagesima Sun. Mary Q. Scots beheaded, 1587.	4 59 s	3 52	4 12
9	M	Union of Canadas, 1841.	7 27 R	4 35	4 57
10	Tu	Queen Victoria married, 1840.	5 3 s	5 18	5 41
11	W	G. Heriot died, 1624. Washington born, 1732.	7 24 R	6 4	6 25
12	Th	Lady Jane Grey beheaded, 1554. [1688.	5 7 s	6 48	7 14
13	F	Cellini (sculptor) d., 1570. Revolution completed,	7 20 R	7 39	8 9
14	S	Valentine's Day. Eccles. Titles B. read first time 1851.	5 11 s	8 43	9 23
15	Su	Sexagesima Sun. Bp. Atterbury died, 1732.	7 16 R	10 5	10 47
16	M	Melancthon born, 1497.	5 13 s	11 30	—
17	Tu	Battle of St. Albans, 1461. John Evelyn d. 1706.	7 12 R	0 8	12 40
18	W	Martin Luther died, 1546.	5 17 s	1 9	1 33
19	Th	C. Channing died, 1671.	7 8 R	1 57	2 18
20	F	Galileo born, 1564. Voltaire born, 1694.	5 21 s	2 36	2 54
21	S	Resignation of the Russell Ministry, 1851.	7 4 R	3 12	3 27
22	Su	Quinquagesima. Shrove Sunday.	5 25 s	3 44	3 59
23	M	Sir J. Reynolds d., 1792. Joanna Baillie d., 1851.	6 59 R	4 15	4 29
24	Tu	Charles V., Em. Germany, b., 1500. Revol. in Paris,	5 29 s	4 44	4 59
25	W	Ash Wednesday. Sir C. Wren died, 1723. [1848.	6 55 R	5 14	5 29
26	Th	Bonaparte escaped from Elba, 1815.	5 33 s	5 45	6 3
27	F	Geo. Buchanan d., 1582. Treaty of Amiens, 1802.	6 51 R	6 17	6 34
28	S	Corn Laws expired, 1849.	5 37 s	6 56	7 17
29	Su	Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent.	6 49 R	7 43	8 18

THE EXCLUSION OF THE BISHOPS FROM PARLIAMENT.

FEBRUARY 14, 1648.

THE character and conduct of the bishops attracted the particular attention of both Houses of Parliament towards the close of the reign of King Charles I. "We shall find these bishops," said Sir Henry Vane, "to have resembled the dog in the fable: they have neither practised themselves, nor employed those that should, nor suffered those that would. They have brought in catechising only to thrust out preaching; cried down lectures by the name of faction, either because other men's industry in that duty appeared a reproof to their neglect of it, or with the intention to have brought in darkness, that they might the easier sow their tares while it was night; and, by this introduction of ignorance, they might the better introduce that religion which accounts it the mother of devotion. In this they have abused his Majesty as well as the people. The truth is, that as some ministers in our State first took away our money, and afterwards endeavoured to make our money not worth taking by depraving it, so these men first depressed the power of preaching, and then laboured to make it such as the harm would not have been much if it had been depressed. The chief subjects of their sermons were the divine right of bishops and of tithes; the sacredness of the clergy; the sacrilege of impropriations; the demolishing of Puritanism; and the building up of the prerogative. Their work, in short, has been to try how much of the papist might be brought in without popery; and to destroy as much as they could of the Gospel, without bringing themselves in danger of being destroyed by the law." Such sentiments gained the ascendancy, and the bishops were excluded from Parliament.

The Westminster Assembly.

THE Westminster Assembly was chosen by Parliament to assist it by counsel and advice, but it was invested with no power or authority. It did not consist of divines exclusively, for in it were thirty lay assessors, and among these were ten peers of the realm. Scotland had its representatives of both classes as well as England. Of the hundred and twenty divines summoned sixty-nine attended, but others were added from time to time. Dr. William Twisse, of Newbury, was appointed prolocutor or president; and he commenced the proceedings of the Assembly by a discourse in Henry VII.'s Chapel, which was attended by both Houses of Parliament. This took place on the 1st of July, 1643, and 1,163 sessions were held before the close of its deliberations, on the 2nd of February, 1648-9.

"The Solemn League and Covenant," as it was called, which was referred by the Houses of Parliament to the Assembly, became the subject of discussion as soon as the Scotch Commissioners arrived. After some explanation on the subject of prelacy it was adopted, subscribed by the Assembly, and also by both Houses of Parliament, each one standing forth with uncovered head, his right hand bared and lifted towards heaven, thus offering an act of homage to the Supreme, and solemnly swearing to the performance of the Covenant. The Committee of States in Scotland ordered it to be sworn under the heaviest penalties, by the Lords of the Council and the whole kingdom. Shortly after it was directed to be sworn by all persons in England above the age of eighteen. The refusal of a minister to take the Covenant, or to tender it to his people, was reported to the House of Commons; young ministers were required to take it at their ordination, and for any not sustaining this office to decline it was to be excluded from all posts, whether civil or military.

A royal proclamation was issued against this course, but the reply of the States of Scotland was expressive, in the reasons it assigned for their conduct; and repulsive, in the advice it tendered to the King personally to sign the Covenant. Of the feeling of the two parties thus in collision there was one striking manifestation; the Assembly addressed the Protestant Churches of France, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, explaining their views and inviting their sympathy, and an appeal of a directly opposite character was sent them by the King.

Meanwhile the few Episcopalian divines who had at first attended the sittings of the Assembly withdrew: the reason assigned was that it was forbidden by the royal proclamation; that as they were not chosen by the clergy they could not represent them; that with them the laity were blended; and that the subversion of the hierarchy appeared to be the design of the Assembly. Those who remained were divisible into three parties; the Presbyterians, who formed the great majority, and therefore carried the course that has already been described; the Erastians, so called from Erastus, a German divine of the sixteenth century, who considered that the form of Church government, and the punishment of ecclesiastical offences, devolved exclusively on the civil magistrate; and the Independents, who maintained that every Church yielding itself to the authority of Christ, and taking his word as its only rule, was fully prepared, apart from all human authority, to answer all the ends contemplated by its institution. They formed at this time no inconsiderable body. To use the words of Mosheim, the ecclesiastical historian, who belonged to another party, "The rapid progress of the Independents was no doubt owing to a variety of causes; among which justice obliges us to reckon the learning of their teachers, and the regularity and sanctity of their manners." Baxter, far from being their friend, sustains this candid admission—"I saw," he says, "that most of them were zealous, and very many learned, discreet, and godly men, and fit to be very serviceable in the Church. Also, I saw a commendable care of serious holiness and discipline in most of the Independent Churches."

Among the objects accomplished by the Assembly were a Directory for Public Worship, instead of the Book of Common Prayer; a Confession of Faith, a Form of Church Government and Discipline, and a Public Catechism.

"The best use," says Dr. Stowell, "that can now be made of the controversy as to toleration is to acknowledge the imperfect views of parties in that age, and to rejoice that there is no body of English Christians in the present day that would subscribe to the intolerant principles so zealously contended for by so many learned and good men in the seventeenth century."



THE WESTMINSTER ASSEMBLY.

MARCH.—31 DAYS.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon..... 6th day. 5 h. 29 m. Morning.
 Last Quarter 12th day. 8 h. 29 m. Afternoon.
 New Moon 20th day. 6 h. 42 m. Afternoon.
 First Quarter 28th day. 8 h. 49 m. Afternoon.

SUN
Rises
and
Sets.

HIGH WATER
AT
LONDON BRIDGE.

			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	<i>St. David's Day.</i> Question of Parlia. Ref.intro.1831.	6 47 R	8 57	9 40
2	Tu	Rev. John Wesley <i>died</i> , 1791.	5 40 S	10 20	11 4
3	W	Otway <i>b.</i> , 1651. Louis Philippe <i>arri.</i> in London, 1848.	6 43 R	11 45	—
4	Th	Bernard Gilpin <i>d.</i> , 1583. 1st Mission to Tahiti, 1796.	5 43 S	0 22	12 51
5	F	John Arundel (missionary sec.), <i>died</i> , 1848.	6 39 R	1 19	1 43
6	S	William III. <i>died</i> , 1702. Dr. S. Parr <i>died</i> , 1825.	5 44 S	2 5	2 28
7	Su	2nd Sun. in Lent. B. and F. Bible Soc. <i>estab.</i> 1804.	6 34 R	2 47	3 12
8	M	Earthquake felt in London, 1750.	5 50 S	3 32	3 53
9	Tu	Peace between Great Britain and Lahore, 1846.	6 30 R	4 15	4 36
10	W	Sir H. Myddleton <i>d.</i> , 1702. Dr. E. D. Clarke <i>d.</i> , 1822.	5 53 S	4 57	5 19
11	Th	Fire at Serampore, 1812. [1689.	6 25 R	5 40	6 2
12	F	Chelsea Hospital <i>f.</i> , 1682. James II. <i>land.</i> in Ireland,	5 57 S	6 24	6 46
13	S	Belisarius <i>d.</i> , 565. Georgium Sidus discovered, 1781.	6 21 R	7 11	7 41
14	Su	3rd Sun. in Lent. Klopstock (German writer) <i>d.</i> , 1803.	6 0 S	8 13	8 56
15	M	Julius Cæsar <i>assas.</i> B. C. 44. Earl of Albemarle <i>d.</i> , 1851.	6 16 R	9 39	10 24
16	Tu	Emperor Tiberius <i>d.</i> , 37. Gustavus III. <i>assas.</i> , 1792.	6 4 S	11 9	11 51
17	W	<i>St. Patrick's Day.</i> P. Massinger (dramatist) <i>d.</i> , 1640.	6 12 R	—	12 26
18	Th	Sir Robert Walpole <i>d.</i> , 1775. Princess Louisa <i>b.</i> , 1848.	6 7 S	0 54	1 16
19	F	Sir J. Denham (poet) <i>d.</i> , 1668. Le Brun <i>b.</i> , 1739.	6 7 R	1 37	1 57
20	S	<i>Spring commences.</i> Sir I. Newton <i>died</i> , 1726.	6 10 S	2 15	2 32
21	Su	4th Sunday in Lent. Cranmer <i>burnt</i> , 1556.	6 1 R	2 47	3 1
22	M	London visited by the Plague, 1665.	6 13 S	3 17	3 31
23	Tu	Von Kotzebue <i>stabbed</i> , 1819.	5 57 R	3 46	4 0
24	W	Queen Elizabeth <i>d.</i> , 1603. Dr. Whitby <i>d.</i> , 1726.	6 17 S	4 15	4 30
25	Th	LADY DAY. Eccles. Title Bill read 2nd time, 1851.	5 53 R	4 44	4 57
26	F	1st Printing in England, 1471. Reform B. 1st r. 1830.	6 20 S	5 14	5 29
27	S	Dr. Jacob <i>died</i> , 1687. Peace of Amiens, 1802.	5 49 R	5 45	6 4
28	Su	5th Sun. in Lent. Planet Pallas <i>discovered</i> , 1807.	6 23 S	6 24	6 47
29	M	Swedenborg <i>d.</i> , 1772. Charles Wesley <i>d.</i> , 1788. S.	5 45 R	7 11	7 43
30	Tu	Sicilian Vespers massacre, 1282. [Drew <i>d.</i> , 1833.	6 26 S	8 22	9 7
31	W	Allied Sovereigns entered Paris, 1814.	5 41 R	9 51	10 36

THE DEATH OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

MARCH 24, 1603.

To shout as some do, "The golden days of good Queen Bess!" betrays a deplorable, but most wilful ignorance. She owes much of her fame to having succeeded her sister, who, yielding herself up as the tool of Romish bishops, became notorious for deeds of blood. But the iron rod which prelates wielded in the name of Mary, Elizabeth took into her own hand, and brought on multitudes the most grievous inflictions. Archbishops and bishops, whose names are indelibly associated with oppression and cruelty, were but the abject instruments of her imperious will. Such was the primate Parker, when he thought, by intimidating the leaders of the Puritans, he should compel the rest to subservience. Accordingly, the ministers of the metropolis were summoned before the commissioners; about a hundred appeared; when a man, attired in the vestments they considered popish, was placed before them, and they were required to declare their willingness to wear them, on pain of contempt, of being immediately suspended from their livings, and deprived at the end of three months. Every third man refused. Some of those who were deprived ventured to hold private meetings with their followers for conference and devotion, and in 1567 a company of about a hundred persons was surprised while thus engaged, in a place called Plummer's Hall. Many were committed to prison, where between thirty and forty of their number, including seven women, were incarcerated for more than twelve months. This is the first instance of English Protestants being punished, simply as dissenters from the Established Church.

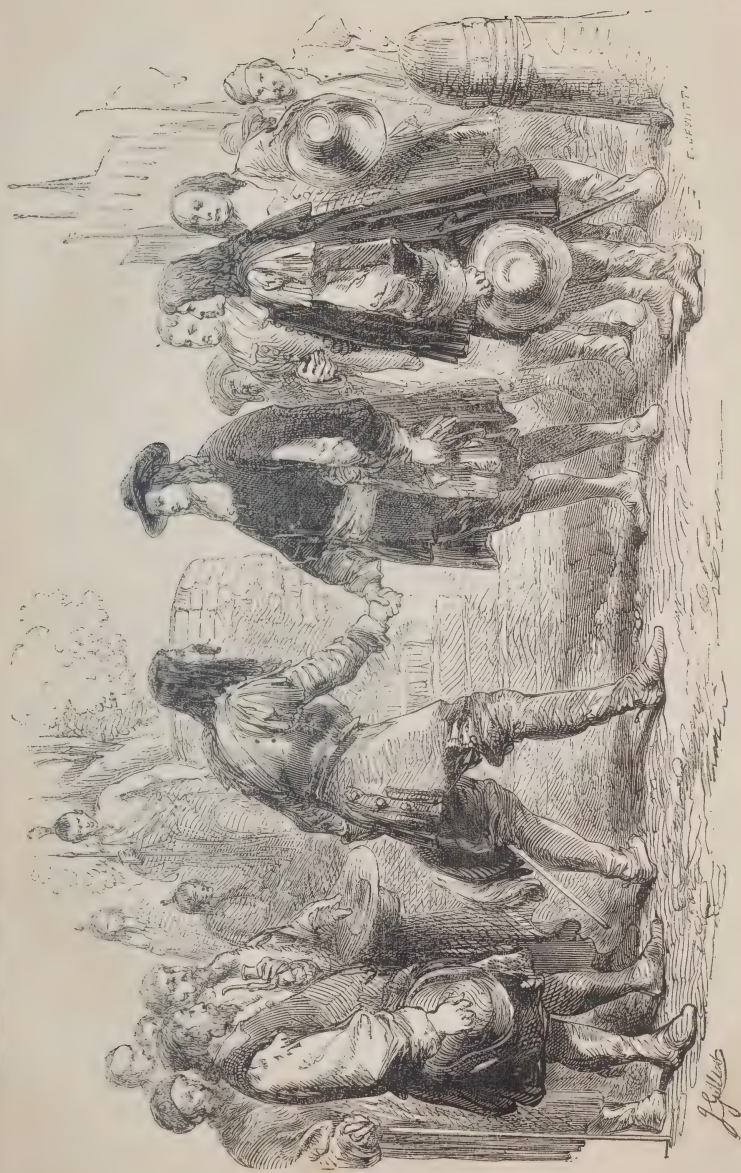
William Penn Landing in America.

THE exploits of Admiral Penn have found a record in our naval history. At his death he left claims on the British Government which accumulated, in ten years afterwards, to upwards of £16,000—a sum equal to more than three times that amount of money now. But as the exchequer of Charles II. was too much impoverished to meet such a demand, the son of the Admiral, William Penn, addressed a petition to the Council, asking that it might be liquidated by letters patent granting to him and to his heirs for ever an unoccupied tract of Crown land lying to the north of the Catholic province of Maryland, which had become the property of Lord Baltimore. After some delay, Charles II. put his hand to the Charter that was thus solicited, only too happy to cancel a debt on such easy terms. Penn had already acquired distinction, particularly as the champion of Trial by Jury. In a noble address “to the supreme authority of England” he proposed a free conference, and said, “But if this fair and equal offer find not a place with you on which to rest its foot, much less that it should bring us back the olive branch of TOLERATION, we heartily embrace and bless the providence of God, and in his strength resolve by patience to outweary PERSECUTION, and by our constant sufferings seek to obtain a victory more glorious than any of our adversaries can achieve by all their cruelties.” When, therefore, it became known that he was about to settle this province on just and equitable principles, nearly every great town of the three kingdoms, and many cities of the Rhine and Holland, dispatched agents to London to treat for lands on which colonies and companies might be located. Arrangements were speedily made for a large emigration, and a young relative of Penn’s was sent forward to superintend the arrangements.

His last biographer, Mr. W. H. Dixon, has graphically described his landing. He says: “It made a general holiday in the town. Young and old, Welsh, Dutch, English, Swedes, and Germans, crowded down to the landing-place, each eager to catch a glimpse of the great man who had come amongst them, less as their lord and governor than as their friend. American history affords no finer subject for a national cartoon than this scene presents. In the centre of the foreground, only distinguished from the few companions of his voyage who have yet landed by the nobleness of his mien* and a light blue silken sash tied round his waist, stands William Penn; erect in stature, every motion indicating courtly grace, his countenance lighted up with hope and honest pride—in every limb and feature the expression of a serene and manly bearing. The young officer before him, dressed in the gay costume of the English service, is his lieutenant, Markham, come to welcome his relative to the new land, and to give an account of his own stewardship. On the right stand the chief settlers of the district, arrayed in their national costumes, the light hair and quick eye of the Swede finding a good foil in the stolid look of the heavy Dutchman, who doffs his cap, but doubts whether he shall take his pipe from his mouth even to say welcome to the new governor. A little apart, as if studying with the intense eagerness of Indian skill the physiognomy of the ruler who has come with his children to occupy their hunting-grounds, stands the wise and noble leader of the Red Men, Taminent, and a party of the Lemi-Lenapé—a name signifying ‘the original people’—in their picturesque paints and costume. Behind the central figure are grouped the principal companions of his voyage; and in the dancing waters of the Delaware rides the stately ship, while between her and the shore a multitude of light canoes dart to and fro, bringing the passengers and merchandize to land. Part of the background shows an irregular line of streets and houses, the latter with the pointed roofs and fantastic gables which still delight the artist’s eye in the streets of Leyden or Rotterdam; and further on, the view is lost in one of those grand old pine and cedar forests which belong essentially to an American scene. There are many fine elements for the artist’s purpose in such a theme; beauty, novelty, variety, and historic interest; land, wood, water; motion, life, repose; national and personal characteristics; nature in its most picturesque forms, civilization in its highest expression, are all grouped, compared, and contrasted, in this striking scene.”

The result may be given in the words of Burke: “William Penn made the most perfect freedom, both religious and civil, the basis of his establishment; and this has done more towards the settling of the province, and towards the settling of it in a strong and permanent manner, than the wisest regulations could have done in any other place.”

* The portrait in the picture West painted is totally unlike Penn.



WILLIAM PENN LANDING IN AMERICA.

APRIL.—30 DAYS.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon..... 4th day. 2 h. 23 m. Afternoon.
 Last Quarter 11th day. 8 h. 59 m. Morning.
 New Moon 19th day. 11 h. 45 m. Morning.
 First Quarter..... 27th day. 8 h. 2 m. Morning.

SUN
Rises
and
Sets.

HIGH WATER
AT
LONDON BRIDGE.

			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	TH	Descartes <i>born</i> , 1596. Expedi. to North Pole, 1818.	5 38 R	11 21	11 53
2	F	Cambridge Lent Term ends. Vict. Copenhagen, 1801.	6 31 S	—	12 26
3	S	Oxford Lent Term ends. Bishop Heber <i>d.</i> , 1826.	5 34 R	0 51	1 17
4	Su	<i>Palm Sun.</i> Maria, Queen of Portugal, <i>born</i> , 1819.	6 34 S	1 41	2 3
5	M	Rev. W. Mason (poet) <i>d.</i> 1800. Robert Raikes <i>d.</i> 1811.	5 30 R	2 24	2 45
6	Tu	<i>Old Lady Day.</i> Richard I. <i>died</i> , 1199.	6 38 S	3 7	3 29
7	W	Lalande (astronomer) <i>died</i> , 1807.	5 24 R	3 50	4 11
8	TH	Albert Durer (painter) <i>d.</i> 1471. Bonaparte abdi. 1814.	6 41 S	4 32	4 55
9	F	<i>Good Friday.</i> Lord Lovat <i>executed</i> , 1747.	5 20 R	5 15	5 37
10	S	Catholic Relief Bill passed, 1829.	6 45 S	5 58	6 24
11	Su	<i>Easter Sunday.</i> Battle of Ravenna, 1512.	5 15 R	6 51	7 19
12	M	Seneca (philosopher) <i>d.</i> , 65. America discov., 1492.	6 49 S	7 52	8 33
13	Tu	Jane Taylor (poetess) <i>died</i> , 1824.	5 11 R	9 16	10 1
14	W	Handel <i>died</i> , 1759. Bp. Porteus <i>died</i> , 1809.	6 52 S	10 41	11 22
15	TH	Easter Law Term begins.	5 7 R	11 56	—
16	F	Buffon <i>died</i> , 1788. Scott (commentator) <i>died</i> , 1821.	6 55 S	0 23	12 47
17	S	Bishop Hoadley <i>died</i> , 1761.	5 3 R	1 9	1 27
18	Su	<i>Low Sun. 1st Sun. after Easter.</i> J. Fox (historian) <i>d.</i> 1687	6 58 S	1 45	2 2
19	M	American War com., 1775. Lord Langdale <i>d.</i> , 1851.	4 48 R	2 14	2 29
20	Tu	Romulus c. b. Rome b. c. 753. Spanish Fleet des. 1657	7 1 S	2 46	3 0
21	W	Ox. & Cam. Easter T. begin. Alexander Great d. b. c. 323	4 54 R	3 15	3 31
22	TH	Royal Soc. incor., 1663. Duke of Sussex <i>d.</i> , 1843.	7 4 S	3 45	4 0
23	F	<i>St. George's Day.</i> Shakspeare <i>born</i> , 1564.	4 50 R	4 15	4 31
24	S	Oliver Cromwell <i>born</i> , 1599. Defoe <i>died</i> , 1731.	7 8 S	4 47	5 3
25	Su	<i>2nd Sunday after Easter.</i> Cowper (poet) <i>d.</i> , 1800.	4 46 R	5 22	5 41
26	M	Magellan (navigator) <i>b.</i> , 1521. David Hume <i>d.</i> , 1711.	7 11 S	6 3	6 28
27	Tu	Gibbon (historian) <i>b.</i> , 1737. Sir W. Jones <i>d.</i> , 1794.	4 42 R	6 54	7 23
28	W	Chaucer <i>died</i> , 1434. William Pitt <i>born</i> , 1759.	7 14 S	8 2	8 47
29	TH	Washington inaug., 1789. Lord Cottenham <i>d.</i> , 1851.	4 38 R	9 30	10 12
30	F	First Stone London University laid, 1827.	7 8 S	10 52	11 29

THE DEATH OF JOHN HOWE.

APRIL 2, 1705.

ONE of the most brilliant names in the annals of Nonconformity is that of John Howe. Most eloquently and impressively do we find him advocating religious freedom. Thus, on one occasion, he proceeds on the obvious principle that it was the duty of Dissenters, in common with the rest of mankind, to worship God in their public assemblies. "Men," he said, "of all religions, Jews, Pagans, Mohammedans, and Christians, have, in their practice acknowledged this obligation. Whereas the religion professed in England is that of *reformed* Christianity; yet some things are annexed to it which are acknowledged to be no parts of it or necessary to it, but which the Dissenters judge in some respects to be sinful. They cannot, therefore, with a good conscience towards God, attend wholly and solely upon the public worship which the laws do appoint. The same laws also strictly forbid their assembling otherwise to worship God, which is in effect the same thing as if those who made or continued such laws should plainly say, 'If you will not consent to our superadded rites and modes against your conscience, you shall not worship God; or if you will not accept of our *additions* to the Christian religion, you shall not be Christians.' This manifestly tends to reduce a great part of a Christian nation to Paganism. It ought to be considered that Christianity, wherein it superadds to the law of nature, is all matter of revelation." Hence the conclusion is inevitable, that while we render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, we should render to God the things that are God's.

John Owen Preaching before Parliament.

It was during Owen's early pastorate at Fordham, a secluded village, overhanging the fertile valley of the Stour, which divides Suffolk from Essex, that his rising fame led to his being appointed to preach before Parliament on April 29, 1648; and for his sermon, which was ordered to be printed, and was in a style of popular eloquence, he received the thanks of the House. On his removal to Coggeshall, about five miles distant, and Lord Fairfax, the leader of the Parliament forces, being sent to recover Colchester, and to deliver a Committee of Parliament who had been sent into Essex to look after their affairs, and had been imprisoned by friends of Charles I., a lasting friendship commenced between Owen and that general, and out of it rose important results. At the close of the siege he preached a sermon to the army at Colchester, on a day of thanksgiving for its surrender; and another at Romford, to the Parliamentary Committee, on their deliverance.

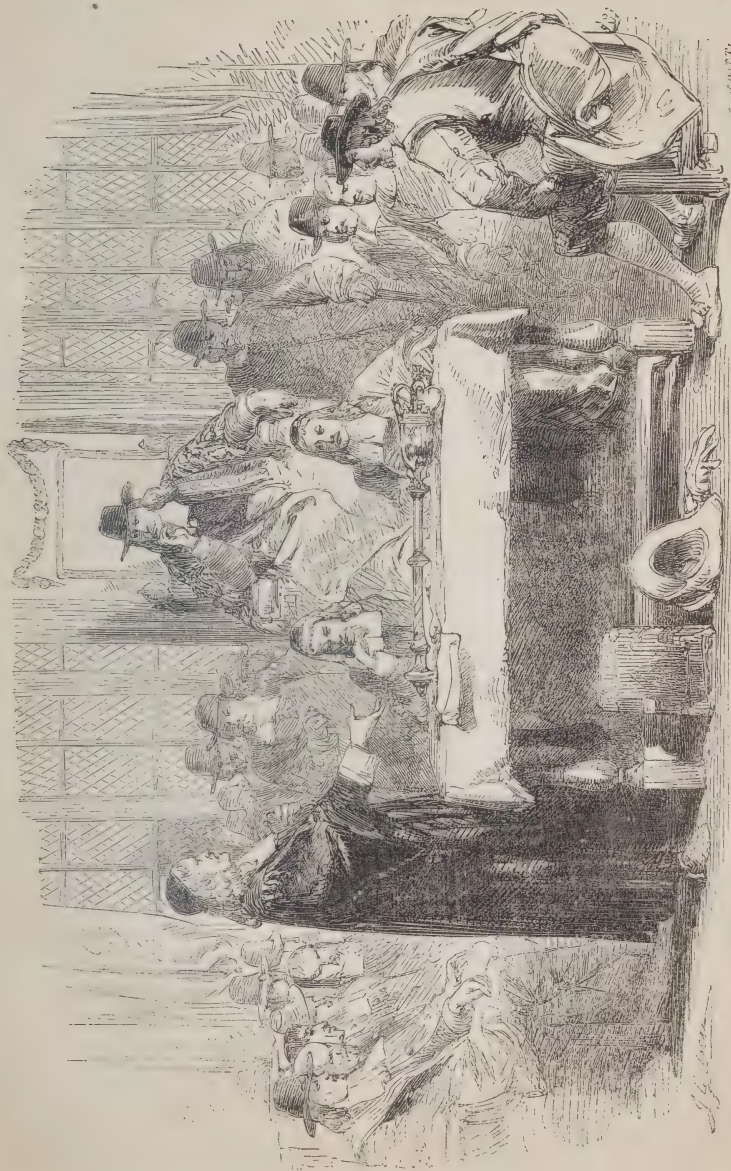
A few months after, on the 31st of January, 1649, he was commanded again to preach before Parliament, on the day following the decapitation of Charles I. He, however, confined himself to general statements; the most distinct allusion to the event, which was then doubtless prominent before every mind, being, "To those that cry, give me a king, God can give him in his anger; and from those that cry, take him away, he can take him away in his wrath."

To the eulogies on the departed monarch, which were afterwards uttered and penned, Owen must have entertained the strongest repugnance. As the only security against tyranny, a right to levy taxes had long been exercised exclusively by Parliament, but Charles had often attempted to do this by his own authority, which he regarded as supreme. It was only when driven by the direst extremity that he ever called that assembly together. Even then he resorted to artifice and violence to render it a nullity: appointing advocates of popular rights to the office of sheriffs, that they might be incapacitated from taking their seats; and bearing down the rest by arbitrary power. The judges of the land were called to his aid to legalise taxation, when it was refused by the only lawful assembly. He maintained the Star Chamber and the Court of High Commission in the utmost rigour of their dreadful and remorseless tyranny. He sought the aid of foreign legions to enthrall his subjects, and stood ready to barter the crown jewels for the payment of his mercenaries. His cry was, "Havock, and let slip the dogs of war!"

One vice attained in him to a gigantic growth. "Faithlessness was the chief cause of his disasters, and is the chief stain on his memory. He was, in truth, impelled by an incurable propensity to dark and crooked ways. There never was a politician to whom so many frauds and falsehoods were brought home by undeniable evidence.*" He seemed to give pledges only to violate them. He publicly recognised the houses at Westminster as a legal Parliament, and at the same time, by a private minute, nullified the recognition. He promised that body, that should he marry a Roman Catholic, no toleration should be given to Papists beyond her family; he inserted a secret article in a treaty with France that such persons should suffer no molestation. He fitted out an expedition to favour the Protestants of Rochelle; and having led them to rely on his co-operation, he suddenly withdrew his force, thus rendering their situation far worse than before. He openly disavowed every disposition to invoke foreign aid against his people, yet secretly he asked it from France, Denmark, and Lorraine. But we must pause, with only a scantling of his gross and base duplicities. He lost the confidence of all the divisions and subdivisions of his people. "His most attached counsellors turned away with shame and anguish from his false and hollow policy, plot intertwined with plot, mine sprung beneath mine;" and it was his entire subjugation to "the father of lies" that brought his head to the block.

To the sermon delivered before Parliament Owen appended a valuable Essay on Toleration. The fruit of long-continued and deep thought he now published, not when he and his party were struggling for existence, but when they had obtained a large measure of the protection and support of the supreme power. An immortal treatise afterwards issued from the pen of Locke; but though a Churchman, it has been justly remarked that "the main argument of his treatise is the grand principle of dissent. Many who extol the philosopher forget that he ploughed with the heifer of an Independent. Locke was a student of Christ Church when Owen was dean; and to the head of the College, it can scarcely be doubted, he was indebted for the germ of his future work."

* Macaulay.



JOHN OWEN PREACHING BEFORE PARLIAMENT

C. J. 1689.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 3rd day. 10 h. 22 m. Afternoon.
 Last Quarter 10th day. 11 h. 22 m. Afternoon.
 New Moon 19th day. 3 h. 15 m. Morning.
 First Quarter 26th day. 3 h. 38 m. Afternoon.

SUN
Rises
and
Sets.

HIGH WATER
AT
LONDON BRIDGE.

			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	Great Industrial Exhibition opened, 1851.	4 34 R	11 58	—
2	Su	3rd Sunday after Easter. Robert Hall born, 1764.	7 21 S	0 25	12 50
3	M	Jamaica discov. 1495. Dr. Coke (missionary) d. 1814.	4 30 R	1 14	1 36
4	Tu	Battle of Tewkesbury, 1471. Dr. I. Barrow d., 1677.	7 24 S	1 57	2 19
5	W	"Book of Sports" burnt by Hangman, 1643. Napo-	4 26 R	2 43	3 6
6	Th	Bochart (linguist) died, 1667. [Icon d., 1821.	7 27 S	3 28	3 49
7	F	Savings Banks introduced, 1815.	4 23 R	4 11	4 32
8	S	Easter Law T. ends. Bonaparte, exile at Elba, 1814.	7 31 S	4 55	5 18
9	Su	4th Sunday after Easter. Sir R. Wilson died, 1849.	4 19 R	5 39	6 3
10	M	1st 5s. day Great Exhibi. Corp. & Test Acts repealed,	7 34 S	6 31	6 58
11	Tu	Earl Chatham died, 1778. [1828.	4 15 R	7 28	8 3
12	W	Earl Stratford behead., 1641. F. Grose (antiqu.) d., 1791.	7 38 S	8 43	9 22
13	Th	Vaccination first used, 1796. Baron Cuvier d., 1832.	4 12 R	10 0	10 35
14	F	Fahrenheit b., 1686. H. Grattan (statesman) d., 1820.	7 41 S	11 11	11 40
15	S	Battle of Hexham, 1462.	4 10 R	—	12 7
16	Su	Rogation Sunday. Daniel O'Connell d., 1847.	7 44 S	0 29	12 45
17	M	Trial by Jury insti., 970. Catherine I. Russia d., 1727.	4 8 R	1 5	1 24
18	Tu	Secession from Scotch Church, 1844.	7 47 S	1 42	1 58
19	W	Anne Boleyn ex., 1536. Boswell (biog.) died, 1795.	4 4 R	2 15	2 31
20	Th	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday. Columbus d., 1506.	7 50 S	2 46	3 2
21	F	Lord Sidmouth's Bill rej. 1811. Miss Edgworth d., 1849	4 2 R	3 19	3 36
22	S	Trinity Law Term begins. Pope (poet) born, 1688.	7 53 S	3 53	4 9
23	Su	Sunday after Ascension Day. Linnæus born, 1707.	3 59 R	4 29	4 47
24	M	Queen Victoria born, 1819.	7 55 S	5 7	5 30
25	Tu	Charles II. returned to England, 1660. Paley d., 1805.	3 57 R	5 53	6 18
26	W	Ven. Bede d., 735. 1st 1s. day at Great Exhibi., 1851.	7 58 S	6 47	7 15
27	Th	Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679.	3 55 R	7 49	8 28
28	F	W. Pitt born, 1759. Sir H. Davy died, 1829.	8 0 S	9 10	9 45
29	S	Restoration of Charles II. Oxford Easter T. ends.	3 53 R	10 17	10 52
30	Su	Whit Sun. Rubens (painter) d., 1640. Pope (poet)	8 2 S	11 22	11 52
31	M	Dr. Chalmers died, 1847. [d., 1744.	3 51 R	—	12 21

RESTORATION OF CHARLES II.

MAY 29, 1660.

CHARLES II., after many years of exile, returned from the continent to London on his birth-day, the 29th of May. Some of the occurrences of his reign are among the most disgraceful of our annals. According to a secret treaty with Louis XIV. of France, it was stipulated that Charles, on consideration of an annuity, should not only assist the French king in his ambitious designs, but, on the first favourable opportunity, should effect a compulsory change in the national religion of England. Nothing could be more flagitious, or a greater betrayal of regal duties. After thus selling himself to Louis with a declared purpose, he persecuted Roman Catholics, or connived at their persecution by his ministers. He professed himself a Protestant during life, and died a Papist. A confirmed voluptuary, he valued things only as they ministered to his sensual enjoyment. Without virtue in himself, he was careless of it in others; nor did he believe in its existence.

In 1662 the notorious Act of Uniformity was passed, which required all ministers to swear their unfeigned assent and consent to everything in the Book of Common Prayer; and on St. Bartholomew's-day, August 24th, about two thousand ministers were compelled to resign their livings and benefices, the great majority of whom were Presbyterians, but many were Independents and Baptists. The Conventicle Act speedily followed: it was succeeded by the Five-Mile Act; nor was it long before the Test Act came into operation, the professed object of which was to exclude the Papists from power, but which told most prejudicially against the advancement of Nonconformists.

The Royal Assent given to the Toleration Act.

On the 24th of May, 1689, King William III. went to the House of Lords and gave his assent to a statute "for exempting their Majesties' Protestant subjects, dissenting from the Church of England, from the penalties of certain laws." It required them to take the oath of allegiance, to declare their abhorrence of the pretended power of the Pope to depose princes, and to subscribe the Articles of Religion, except the 34th, 35th, 36th, and these words in the 20th—"The Church hath power to decree rites or ceremonies, and authority in controversies of faith." Those of the Baptist persuasion were exempt from subscribing part of the 27th Article on infant baptism. The Society of Friends were required to declare their fidelity to King William and Queen Mary; their abhorrence of the pretended Papal power; their firm belief that the Holy Scriptures were given by divine inspiration; and their reception of the doctrine of the Trinity. On these conditions, having their places of assembly duly registered, they were allowed and protected in the public worship of Almighty God; but Roman Catholics, and all who denied the doctrine of the Trinity as declared in the Articles of Religion, were excluded from any advantage accruing from the enactment of this statute.

This measure fell far short, therefore, of the great principle—That it is the inalienable right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Besides, it was a partial, and not a comprehensive, statute; for it did not repeal all the penal acts relating to religion, but left them, as has just appeared, in full force against many. There were still acts of great enormity, which were passed in the reigns of Elizabeth, that female pope, and of James I., that weak and pedantic despot, absolutely untouched on the Statute Book, rigorously demanding the infliction of cruel temporal penalties on those who absented themselves from the established worship. Others, enacted in the reign of Charles II., no less tyrannous in their character and disastrous in their influence, were also left in their pristine force. Even the Episcopalian, as well as the Nonconformist, was obnoxious to their penalties.

Nor is it less clear that such a measure is anomalous. To speak of *tolerating* art or science or literature would, in this favoured land, be accounted preposterous; and is it not more so to speak of *tolerating* religion?—the only concern of the human soul which has a special and pre-eminent relation to God and to eternity. That should assuredly be free—free as the dew, the air, the rain, the light—free beyond the interference of a word, a feeling, a thought, on the part of one man, be he whom he may, with his fellow-man. For to contend that it should be otherwise will lead inevitably to conclusions the most monstrous and repulsive. To assume that an earthly sovereign has a right to tolerate the exercise of religion is to assume, also, his right to forbid it. To assert the power by which toleration may subsist is to assert the power by which it may be destroyed. A more flagrant violation, not merely of the dictates of sound reason, but of common sense, it is impossible to conceive.

But to what is attributable that suspension of persecution that followed the Act of Toleration? Not to any amelioration of the spirit of the hierarchy, which generated penal statutes, and sustained them in their direst energy. Burnet says: "The clergy began now to show an implacable hatred to the Nonconformists, and seemed to wish for an occasion to renew old severities against them." The boon was conferred by the hand of the State, not of the Church. The dynasty of Hanover had succeeded to the throne long occupied by the Stuarts; and a new sovereign considered its best ornament not only a righteous but a desirable act. It was, doubtless, a great advance on the policy of his predecessors; the regret is that the only strictly just course was, as it still is to multitudes, in obscurity.

The Dissenters of that day received this celebrated statute, with all its defects, as a great boon. The London ministers generally placed themselves immediately under its protection, by signing the doctrinal articles of the Church, and returned devout thanksgivings to Heaven for the increase of their privileges. The Toleration Act may doubtless be regarded as the Magna Charta of our religious liberty.



THE ROYAL ASSENT GIVEN TO THE TOLERATION ACT.

JUNE.—30 DAYS.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon	2nd day.	6 h. 25 m. Morning.
Last Quarter	9th day.	3 h. 14 m. Afternoon.
New Moon	17th day.	4 h. 47 m. Afternoon.
First Quarter	24th day.	8 h. 46 m. Afternoon.

SUN
Rises
and
Sets.

HIGH WATER
AT
LONDON BRIDGE.

			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	Sir D. Wilkie (painter) <i>d.</i> , 1841. Earl Shaftesbury <i>d.</i> , 1851.	3 50 R	12 46	1 12
2	W	Oxf. Trinity T. begins. Riots in London, 1780. [1851.	8 5 s	1 37	2 0
3	Th	Charles I. prisoner at Holmby, 1647.	3 49 R	2 25	2 49
4	F	George III. <i>b.</i> , 1738. King of Hanover <i>b.</i> , 1771.	8 7 s	3 11	3 34
5	S	First Stone of Somerset-house laid, 1776.	3 47 R	3 55	4 18
6	Su	Trinity Sunday. Admiral Anson <i>died</i> , 1762.	8 9 s	4 40	5 1
7	M	Bp. Warburton <i>d.</i> 1779. Reform Bill re. royal assent, 1832.	3 46 R	5 26	5 48
8	Tu	50,000 v. Great Exh. Edward, Black Prince, <i>d.</i> 1376.	8 11 s	6 12	6 28
9	W	Count Zinzendorf <i>d.</i> , 1760. Dr. W. Carey <i>d.</i> , 1834.	3 46 R	7 2	7 38
10	Th	Corpus Christi. T. Hearne (antiquary) <i>died</i> , 1735.	8 13 s	7 58	8 30
11	F	George I. <i>d.</i> , 1727. Dr. Robertson (historian) <i>d.</i> , 1793.	3 46 R	9 6	9 38
12	S	Trinity Law Term ends. W. Collins (poet) <i>d.</i> , 1756.	8 15 s	10 8	10 36
13	Su	1st Sunday after Trinity. [Ireland, 1690.	3 46 R	11 8	11 33
14	M	Battle of Naseby, 1645. King William landed in	8 15 s	—	12 1
15	Tu	Luther excommunicated, 1520. T. Campbell (poet) <i>d.</i> ,	3 45 R	0 24	12 47
16	W	Duke of Marlborough <i>died</i> , 1722. [1844.	8 16 s	1 5	1 25
17	Th	J. Wesley <i>born</i> , 1703. Peace proclaimed, 1814.	3 45 R	1 46	2 4
18	F	These seven bishops acquit., 1688. Bat. Waterloo, 1815.	8 17 s	2 21	2 41
19	S	Magna Charta signed, 1215.	3 44 R	3 1	3 19
20	Su	2nd Sun. after Trinity. Wm. IV. <i>d.</i> , 1837. Ac. of Q.	8 18 s	3 38	3 58
21	M	Longest Day. Summer commences. [Victoria, 1837.	3 44 R	4 17	4 39
22	Tu	Matt. Henry <i>d.</i> 1714. World's Peace Con. in Lon. 1843.	8 18 s	4 59	5 22
23	W	John Hampden <i>d.</i> , 1643. Akenside (poet) <i>d.</i> , 1770.	3 44 R	5 46	6 9
24	Th	St. John Baptist. MIDSUMMER DAY.	8 18 s	6 37	7 5
25	F	Battle Bannockburn, 1314. Exeter Synod, 1851.	3 45 R	7 34	8 6
26	S	G. IV. <i>d.</i> 1830. Salomons return. for Greenwich, 1851.	8 19 s	8 40	9 18
27	Su	3rd Sun. after Trin. Dr. Dodd exe. for forgery, 1777.	3 45 R	9 48	10 19
28	M	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.	8 18 s	10 52	11 24
29	Tu	Emperor Julian <i>died</i> , 363. J. Rousseau <i>born</i> , 1712.	3 47 R	11 55	—
30	W	Conventicle Act passed, 1663. W. Roscoe <i>d.</i> , 1831.	8 18 s	0 26	12 53

THE EXECUTION OF SIR HENRY VANE.

JUNE 14, 1662.

Soon after the restoration of Charles II. judgment was passed on those considered immediately chargeable with the execution of Charles I., and ten were left to suffer. But the revenge of the Royalists was not to be thus satiated. On the anniversary of the death of the late king, the bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, were taken from their tombs, and drawn upon hurdles to Tyburn. After being suspended for a day on the gallows, their heads were severed and fixed over the gates of Westminster Hall, and their carcases were then ignominiously thrown into a hole which had been dug for them. Such was the decree of king, lords, and commons! The commons in the new parliament surpassed the lords in their exasperation. Three of the remaining offenders were sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, and to be drawn upon hurdles from their prisons to Tyburn and back again, with halts about their necks. An attempt was also made in the lower house to obtain the execution of nineteen persons who had surrendered themselves on the faith of the king's proclamation; but it did not succeed, Charles himself saying "he was weary of hanging." The charge of high treason was, however, preferred against Sir Henry Vane, and he suffered on Tower-hill. He possessed the most exalted views of civil and religious freedom. "The province of the magistrate," he said, "is this world and man's body; not his conscience, or the concerns of eternity." Milton, who knew Vane well, thus speaks of his views in reference to this great subject:—

———"To know
Both spiritual power and civil, what each means,
What severs each, thou hast learn'd, which few have done."

Precautions against the Violent Disturbance of Worship.

THE peaceful enjoyment of religious privileges, with which we are so familiar as often to lose all sense of its value, was utterly unknown to early Nonconformists. It was decreed by the Conventicle Act that if any person above sixteen years of age was present at any meeting for worship differing from the Church of England, where there should be five persons more than the household, they should, for the first offence, suffer three months' imprisonment, or pay £5; for the second, the punishment was doubled; and for the third, they were to be banished to America, or pay £100, and if they returned they were to suffer death. On this Act having expired, it was revived in the reign of Charles II., when it was enacted that if any persons of the age of sixteen years, subjects of this kingdom, shall be present at any conventicle where there are five or more assembled, they shall be fined 5s. for the first offence, and 10s. for the second, while all persons preaching incurred a penalty of £20. The suffering a meeting to be held involved the same penalty; justices of peace had power to enter such houses and seize the persons assembled; a neglect of their duty subjected them to a forfeiture of £100, and that of a constable knowing of such proceedings and not giving information to one of £5.

"We ought to obey God rather than man" was the language of Nonconformists, as it had been that of the Apostles; but it was necessary, at the same time, to take every desirable precaution against disturbance. Of these the fine old meeting at Stepney still bears evidence. With the celebrated Matthew Mead, during whose ministry it was built, there is associated, as Dr. Hamilton remarked, at the two hundredth anniversary from the founding of the church in that place, "a striking peculiarity. These noble pillars, which support the four corners of your roof, were given to him for this purpose by the States of Holland, as a tribute of respect for him during his friendly captivity there. They rise as memorable columns, on which imagination may hang shield and write inscription. They are not of jasper, or of bronze. They are but fir, until this time full of turpentine, and sound at heart. They are your doubled Jachin and Boaz. They have, for a century and a half, been the objects of something like a legendary curiosity. The thought of the immortals who, during that period, have gazed upon them and congregated around them, impresses an interest upon them which may be excused in us, who confess that antiquities of temple and donations of senate are not our proper boast." But there is a still more remarkable memorial of former days, in a trap-door at the top of the gallery stairs, leading to a suite of apartments above the ceiling of the spacious and venerable edifice—the scene of prayer and praise, and ministerial instruction in times of peril.

The Baptists at Bristol resorted, at these periods, to various expedients.* They broke a wall up on high for a window, and placing the minister in the next house to stand and preach, they could hear him as well as if he had been in the same room. As another precaution to prevent spies that might enter the room as hearers, and also that no strangers might be hindered from coming into the room to hear the Gospel, they contrived a curtain, to be hung in the meeting-place, that inclosed a space within which about fifty might sit. It was arranged that among these persons he that preached should stand, that so if any informer were privately in the room as a hearer, he might hear him that spake, but could not see him or know him. Persons were, moreover, placed without the curtain that would hinder any from going within it whom they did not know as friends, and thus those who would enter the meeting heard without the curtain. When the time came to begin the meeting, the curtain was drawn, and the stairs "filled up with women and maids, that the informers could not quickly run up." On informers or officers coming, the preacher sat down, the curtain was drawn back, and all united in a psalm, the first line only being read, the people always bringing with them their hymn-books and their Bibles. On the departure of the informers or officers, the singing ceased, the curtain was drawn again, and the "minister or brother" would go on with his sermon. Thus, says our informant, "we were by the Lord helped, that we were in a good measure edified, and our enemies often disappointed."

"Yet, with all this care," says Mr. Macaulay, "it was often found impossible to clude the vigilance of informers. In the suburbs of London, especially, the law was enforced with the utmost rigour. Several opulent gentlemen were strictly searched, and distresses were levied to the amount of many thousand pounds."

* Broadmead Records.



PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE VIOLENT DISTURBANCE OF WORSHIP.

JULY.—31 DAYS.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon.....	1st day.	2 h. 27 m. Afternoon.
Last Quarter.....	9th day.	3 h. 6 m. Morning.
New Moon.....	17th day.	4 h. 15 m. Morning.
First Quarter.....	24th day.	1 h. 1 m. Morning.
Full Moon.....	31st day.	2 h. 11 m. Morning.

SUN
Rises
and
Sets.

HIGH WATER
AT
LONDON BRIDGE.

			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	John Bradford <i>burnt</i> , 1555. Battle of Boyne, 1690.	3 49 R	1 21	1 46
2	F	Battle of Marston Moor, 1644. Sir R. Peel <i>d.</i> , 1850.	8 17 S	2 11	2 38
3	S	Dog Days begin. W. Curtis (botanist) <i>d.</i> , 1799.	3 50 R	3 1	3 23
4	Su	4th Sun. aft. Trin. J. Fryth <i>burnt</i> , 1533. Dec. Ameri.	8 16 S	3 44	4 6
5	M	Sir R. Strange (engraver) <i>died</i> , 1792. [Ind., 1776.	3 52 R	4 25	4 47
6	Tu	Granville Sharp <i>died</i> , 1813.	8 16 S	5 7	5 27
7	W	John Huss <i>burnt</i> , 1415. R. B. Sheridan <i>d.</i> , 1816.	3 54 R	5 48	6 7
8	Th	Edmund Burke <i>d.</i> , 1797. Wm. IV. <i>buried</i> , 1837.	8 15 S	6 28	6 51
9	F	Camb. Easter Term ends. Columbus <i>born</i> , 1442.	3 56 R	7 13	7 37
10	S	Calvin <i>born</i> , 1509.	8 13 S	8 1	8 31
11	Su	5th Sun. after Trinity. N. Read (sculptor) <i>d.</i> , 1787.	3 58 R	9 2	9 34
12	M	Julius Cæsar <i>b.</i> , B.C. 100. Erasmus <i>died</i> , 1536.	8 11 S	10 2	10 33
13	Tu	William Penn <i>d.</i> , 1718. J. Northcote (painter) <i>d.</i> , 1831.	4 0 R	11 4	11 35
14	W	Dr. W. Bates <i>d.</i> , 1699. French Bastille dest., 1789.	8 9 S	—	12 4
15	Th	St. Swithin's Day. George IV. <i>buried</i> , 1830.	4 3 R	0 30	12 53
16	F	Flight of Mohammed, 662. Anne Askew <i>burnt</i> ,	8 7 S	1 16	1 40
17	S	Dr. I. Watts <i>born</i> , 1674. [1546.	4 5 R	2 2	2 23
18	Su	6th Sunday after Trinity. Dr. Jamieson <i>died</i> , 1838.	8 5 S	2 43	3 5
19	M	Spanish Armada arri., 1588. Ben. Keach <i>d.</i> , 1704.	4 8 R	3 25	3 46
20	Tu	Petrarch (poet) <i>died</i> , 1374.	3 3 S	4 6	4 27
21	W	R. Burns (poet) <i>d.</i> , 1796. Potatoe blight ap., 1848.	4 10 R	4 47	5 11
22	Th	Gibraltar taken, 1704. Peace Congress Ex.-hall,	8 0 S	5 33	5 55
23	F	First English newspaper published, 1588. [1851.	4 13 R	6 21	6 46
24	S	G. Vertue (antiquary) <i>d.</i> , 1756. Dr. Lardner <i>d.</i> , 1768.	7 57 S	7 12	7 40
25	Su	7th Sun. after Trinity. Rev. W. Romaine <i>d.</i> , 1795.	4 16 R	8 10	8 42
26	M	Battle of Banbury, 1469. Dr. Morrison <i>died</i> , 1834.	7 55 S	9 19	9 52
27	Tu	N. Tindal (historian) <i>d.</i> , 1747. Revolu. in Paris, 1830.	4 18 R	10 27	11 5
28	W	Baron Rothschild <i>d.</i> , 1836. Total Ec. of the Sun, 1851.	7 51 S	11 42	—
29	Th	New Tolera. Act pas., 1812. W. Wilberforce <i>d.</i> , 1833.	4 21 R	0 14	12 47
30	F	Paley <i>born</i> , 1743. Gray (poet) <i>d.</i> , 1771.	7 48 S	1 16	1 43
31	S	Ignatius Loyola <i>d.</i> , 1556. R. Savage (poet) <i>d.</i> , 1743.	4 24 R	2 6	2 29

THE BIRTH OF DR. WATTS.

JULY 17, 1674.

SOUTHAMPTON was the birth-place of this justly celebrated man. More than once was his father imprisoned for Nonconformity; and, during his incarceration, his wife was known to sit on a stone near the prison-door, suckling her infant son Isaac, in deep affliction of mind, musing on the miseries brought upon her by the tyranny which deprived her of the society and protection of her beloved husband. The hours devoted by other children to play Isaac employed in reading, or composing little poems to gratify his affectionate mother. He made great proficiency in the learned languages from a very early age, and liberal offers were subsequently made to him of support at the university if he would enter the Established Church. But having studied the principles of Nonconformity, on which, doubtless, the sufferings of his father had cast no little light, he respectfully declined such proposals, and declared his resolution to cast in his lot with Dissenters. Dissatisfied with the hymns sung at Southampton, his father, not very well pleased at his complaint, directed him to try what he could do to mend them. Immediately he set to work, and such was his success in his first essay that a second was earnestly desired, and then a third, and a fourth, till there was such a number as to make up a volume, which was afterwards considerably enlarged. The first edition of his Hymns was published in 1707, and his Psalms in 1719. They have greatly aided the devotional exercises of tens of thousands; while Dr. Watt's Songs for Children have obtained a still more extended influence and celebrity.

The Women of Bristol stopping up Frome-gate.

THE precious records of the Church at Broadmead, recently given to the world, cannot fail to excite strong desires that similar memorials had been preserved in other places. To Mr. Yeamans a zealous clergyman of St. Philip's parish, a high and honourable testimony is borne for the labours of about twenty years, during the reigns of James and Charles I. He observed some of the forms of the Church of England, "according to the time that then was," but others he disregarded as unscriptural. He even encouraged his parishioners to meet in private houses for Christian worship, and became their pastor and leader. The chief places of resort appear to have been the dwellings of a glover and a house-carpenter. Here those who met together "did cry day and night to the Lord to pluck down the lordly prelates of the time, and the superstitions thereof."

Among these was a woman named Kelly, a widow, but afterwards married to a clergyman named Hassard, whose moral heroism demands remembrance. In the life of her husband, a man who feared God, she had "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit;" but when he died, she felt that obligations lay on her to a more courageous course. It is said "she was very famous for piety and information, well known to all, bearing a living testimony against the superstitions and traditions of those days, and she would not observe their invented times and feasts, called holy-days." Fired with holy resolution, she dared, at all hazards, to be singular. She refused to close her shop "in the time they called Christmas-day," and she worked at her needle, "as a witness for God, in the midst of the city, in the face of the sun, and in the sight of all men; even in those days of darkness when, as it were, all sorts of people had a reverence of that particular day above all others."

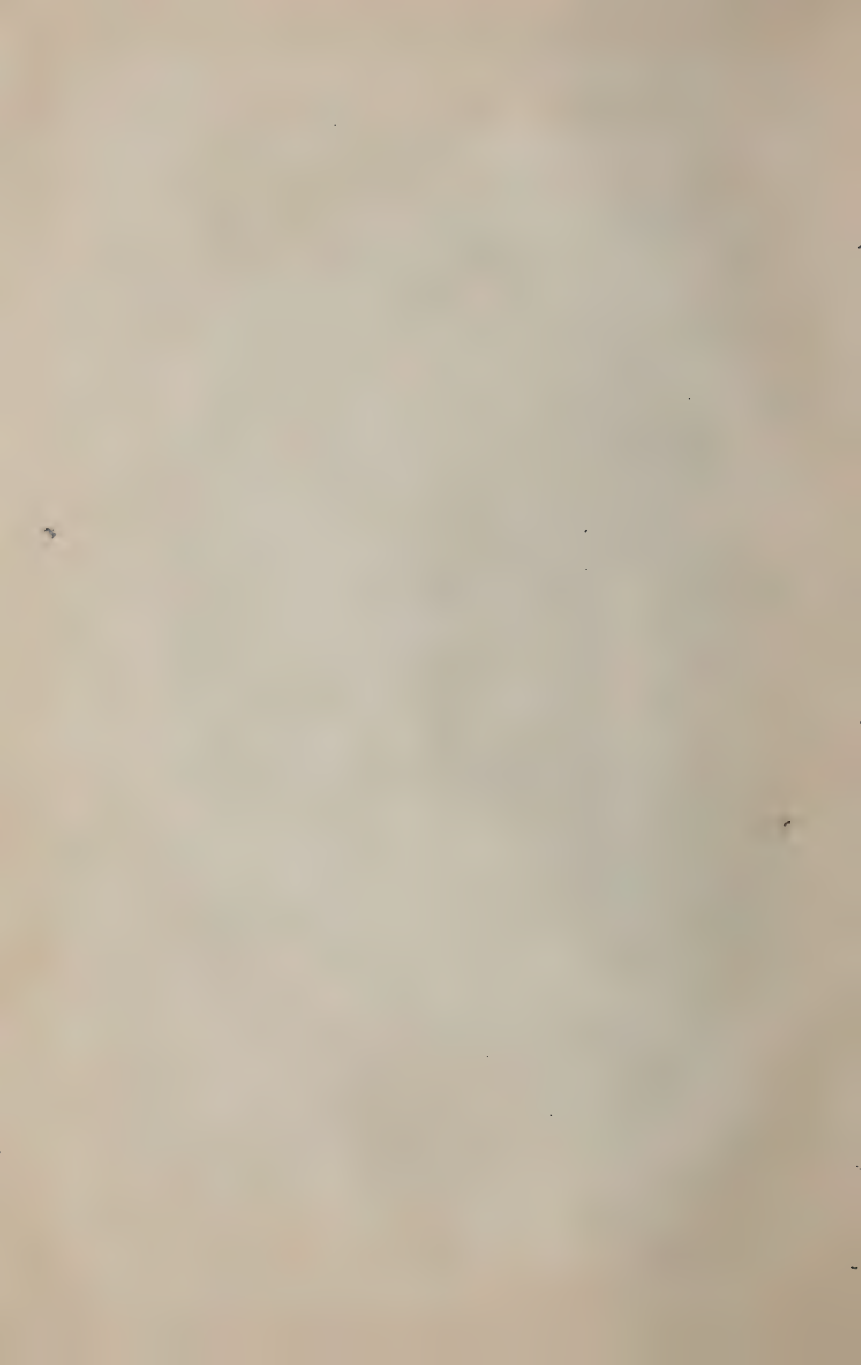
Amidst the many circumstances of her life which deserve to be remembered for the heroic spirit she displayed in the cause of truth, righteousness, and benevolence, there is one which must not be passed over. Charles I., to enforce what he so wrongly regarded as his prerogative in Church and State, raised an army, while another was assembled by the Parliament, who easily obtained money by loans; and such was the eagerness of the people to contribute, that "the seamstress brought in her silver thimble, the chambermaid her bodkin, the cook her silver spoon; and some sort of females were so free as to part with their finger-rings and ear-rings:" and the country suffered the dreadful ravages of a civil war. While this was raging Prince Rupert marched into the west, where he laid siege to Bristol, of which Nathaniel Fiennes, son of Lord Say, was governor, with a garrison of two thousand five hundred foot, and two regiments of horse. As the fortifications were weak, Rupert resolved (July 25, 1643) to try a storm. The defence was gallant, but a surrender was agreed on, and for this Fiennes was brought to a court-martial. At this our heroine gave the following evidence: "I, Dorothy Hassard, do testify upon my oath that I was in the sayd city during the late siege thereof, when Colonel Nathaniel Fiennes was governor there, and that I did send into the Castle of Bristoll, during the siege thereof, above three months' provision for our family there, and a great part of our estate, hoping the same would be there preserved, and the castle defended to the utmost, according to divers promises of the governor to defend the same, as we were informed by divers of our friends; and that when the news came into the sayd city, on the Wednesday morning, that some of the enemies were entered within the line, this deponent, with divers other women and maydes, with the help of some men, did, with wool-sacks and earth, stop up Frome-gate, to keep out the enemy from entering into the sayd city, being the only passage through which the enemy must enter; and when they had so done, they, the sayd women, went to the governor (this deponent being one of them), and told them that if they would stand out and fight they would stand by them, and told them that they should not want for provision: during which time the said governor treated with the enemies, and, beyond their expectation, yielded up the said city and castle to them (to her great grief and discontent) before the time agreed on, whereby all the goods in the said castle were lost, and seized on by the enemy."

The history of religious liberty in the city of Bristol has, therefore, one striking peculiarity. Ordinarily men have laboured, and that most arduously and devotedly, that conscience may be free; but here the gentler sex have obtained for themselves high distinction in this cause, and it becomes those who worship God in peace to hold their memories in honour.



ET. DEWITT.

THE WOMEN OF BRISTOL STOPPING UP FROM-GATE.



AUGUST.—31 DAYS.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter.....	8th day.	1 h. 26 m. Morning.
New Moon.....	15th day.	1 h. 57 m. Afternoon.
First Quarter.....	22nd day.	6 h. 1 m. Morning.
Full Moon.....	29th day.	3 h. 6 m. Afternoon.

SUN
Rises
and
Sets.

HIGH WATER
AT
LONDON BRIDGE.

			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Su	8th Sun. after Trin. Ec. Titles Bill re. royal as., 1851.	4 25 R	2 52	3 11
2	M	Gainsborough, R.A., <i>d.</i> , 1788. W. Daniel, R.A., <i>d.</i> ,	7 46 S	3 32	3 49
3	Tu	Edward Baines, of Leeds, <i>died</i> , 1848. [1837.	4 28 R	4 6	4 25
4	W	Calais taken by Ed. III., 1347. Archbp. Abbot <i>d.</i> ,	7 42 S	4 42	4 58
5	Th	Pilgrim Fathers sailed for America, 1620. [1633.	4 30 R	5 17	5 34
6	F	Fenelon <i>born</i> , 1637. World's Temp. Con., 1846.	7 38 S	5 52	6 11
7	S	J. Bacon (sculptor) <i>d.</i> , 1799. Queen Caroline <i>d.</i> , 1821.	4 31 R	6 28	6 47
8	Su	9th Sunday after Trinity. G. Canning <i>died</i> , 1827.	7 35 S	7 8	7 30
9	M	Dryden (poet) <i>born</i> , 1631. Robert Potter <i>died</i> , 1804.	4 36 R	7 53	8 24
10	Tu	Disturbances in Ireland, 1848.	7 31 S	8 59	9 35
11	W	Greenwich Observatory foun., 1675. Aug. Toplady	4 40 R	10 10	10 47
12	Th	Dog Days end. George IV. <i>b.</i> , 1762. [<i>d.</i> , 1778.	7 28 S	11 25	11 59
13	F	Bishop Jeremy Taylor <i>died</i> , 1667.	4 44 R	—	12 27
14	S	First printed book by Faust, 1457.	7 24 S	0 55	1 19
15	Su	10th Sunday after Trinity. Napoleon <i>born</i> , 1769.	4 46 R	1 45	2 6
16	M	Andrew Marvell <i>d.</i> , 1678. Sir Walter Scott <i>b.</i> , 1771.	7 20 S	2 27	2 49
17	Tu	Duchess of Kent <i>born</i> , 1786.	4 50 R	3 9	3 30
18	W	Dr. Beattie <i>died</i> , 1803. [1823.	7 16 S	3 50	4 11
19	Th	Royal George sunk, 1782. R. Bloomfield (poet) <i>d.</i> ,	4 53 R	4 31	4 52
20	F	Dr. W. Fulke <i>d.</i> , 1589. Ashburton Treaty signed,	7 11 S	5 14	5 36
21	S	Thomas Tryon <i>died</i> , 1703. [1842.	4 47 R	5 58	6 21
22	Su	11th Sun. after Trin. Peace Congress Paris, 1849.	7 7 S	6 45	7 10
23	M	G. Villiers <i>assassinated</i> , 1628. Stamps on Newspapers, 1713.	5 0 R	7 40	8 12
24	Tu	St. Bartholomew's Day. Massacre of Prot., 1572.	7 3 S	8 48	9 27
25	W	2,000 Ministers ejected, 1662. David Hume <i>d.</i> , 1776.	5 4 R	10 11	10 54
26	Th	Prince Albert <i>b.</i> , 1819. Dr. Adam Clarke <i>d.</i> , 1832.	6 58 S	11 35	—
27	F	Thomson (poet) <i>d.</i> , 1748. Blackwall Docks op., 1802.	5 6 R	0 10	12 41
28	S	Augustine <i>died</i> , 430. Hugo Grotius <i>died</i> , 1645.	6 54 S	1 9	1 35
29	Su	12th Sun. after Trin. Father Mathew <i>visi.</i> Lon., 1843.	5 10 R	1 56	2 16
30	M	Peel Administra. commenced, 1841.	6 50 S	2 37	2 53
31	Tu	J. Bunyan <i>d.</i> , 1688. Amphitrite and crew <i>wrecked</i> , 1833.	5 14 R	3 10	3 28

ANDREW MARVELL DIED

AUGUST 16, 1678.

A CHURCHMAN, named Parker, in the days of Charles II., issued a discourse on what he termed "The Mischiefs and Inconveniences of Toleration." He ventured to assert that "it is absolutely necessary to the peace and happiness of kingdoms that there be set up a more severe government over men's consciences and religious persuasions than over their vices and immoralities; and that princes may, with less hazard, give liberty to men's vices and debaucheries than their consciences." In this vile production the Nonconformists are grossly calumniated, and their sentiments represented as incompatible with the peace and security of government. The most outrageous powers in all things, religious as well as civil, were ascribed to the magistrate, and the most blind and abject submission was enjoined to his authority. Dr. Owen entered, with his usual ability, into controversy with this rabid ecclesiastic; but he was destined to receive a scourging from the hands of a layman, under which he must have writhed in every sinew. This layman was Andrew Marvell, a senator of distinguished patriotism, the friend and associate of Milton in his secretaryship in the Commonwealth, a wit and a poet, who had often lashed the follies and vices of the Court. The work he produced turned all the laughter against his antagonist, and it was read with delight from the king down to the tradesman. He was now assailed with all manner of weapons; but he returned to the charge, again overwhelmed his adversaries, and effectually silenced their battery.

Milton: Cromwell's Latin Secretary.

THE name of the bard of "Paradise Lost" stands forth resplendently in the annals of religious liberty. It was his unalterable conviction that the State ought not to interfere in the interests of religion. In his treatise on Christian Doctrine he says, "It is highly derogatory to the power of the Church, as well as an utter want of faith, to suppose that her government cannot be properly administered without the intervention of the civil magistrate." In other works he explained and enforced his principles with a vigour and eloquence which have never been surpassed.

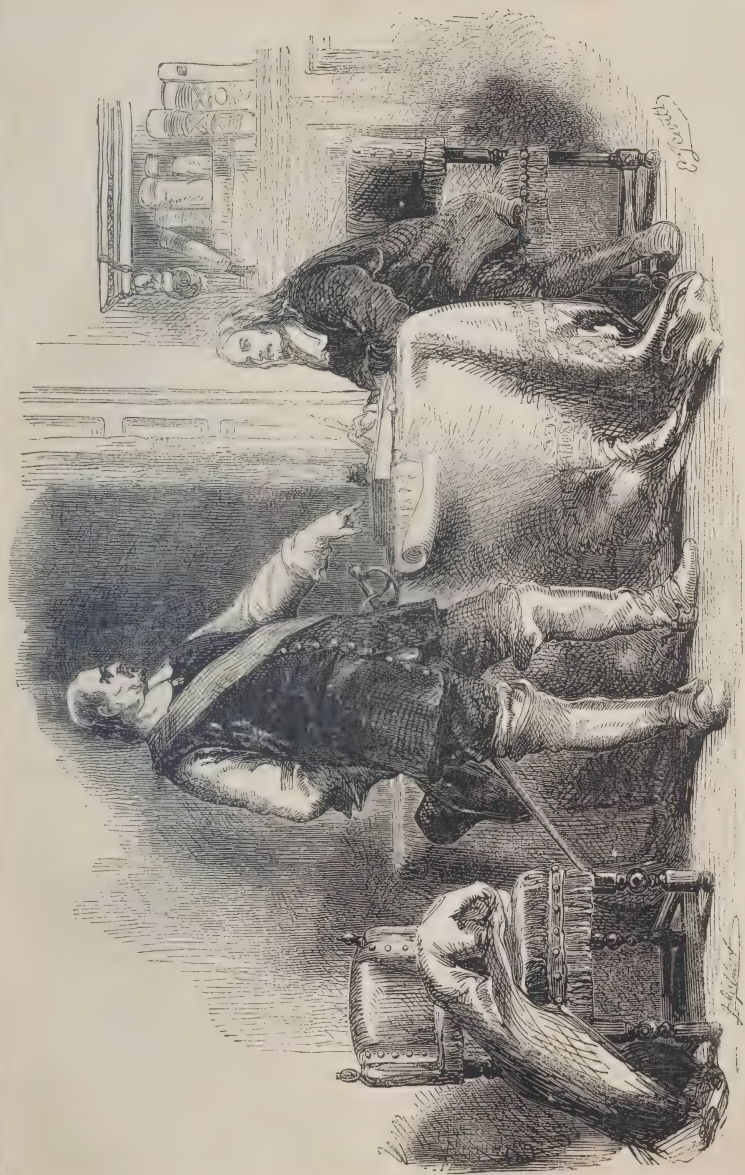
In the following terms he appealed to Cromwell, as Protector: "If you leave the Church to the Church, and thus judiciously disburthen yourself, and the civil magistracy in general, of a concern forming half their incumbrance, and wholly incongruous with their appropriate functions, not permitting to two heterogeneous authorities of Church and State to continue their intrigues (with an apparent though deceitful reciprocity of support, but to the actual enfeebling and eventual subversion of both), not allowing any constraint upon conscience—which, however, will necessarily continue as long as gold, the poison of the Church and the very quinsy of truth, shall continue to be extorted from the laity to pay the wages of the clergy—you will cast down the money-changers and hucksters, not of doves, but of the Dove itself—I mean the Holy Spirit of God."

On another occasion he says: "Ill was our condition changed from legal to evangelical, and small advantage gotten by the Gospel, if for the spirit of adoption to freedom promised us we receive again the spirit of bondage to fear; if our fear, which was then servile towards God only, must be now servile in religion towards men: strange, also, and preposterous fear, if when and wherein it hath attained by the redemption of our Saviour to be filial only towards God, it must be now servile towards the magistrate; who, by subjecting us to his punishment in these things, brings back into religion that law of terror and satisfaction belonging now only to civil crimes, and thereby in effect abolishes the Gospel by establishing again the law to a far worse yoke of servitude than before. It will, therefore, not misbecome the meanest Christian to put in mind Christian magistrates, and so much the more freely by how much the more they desire to be thought Christian (for they will be thereby, as they ought to be in these things, the more our brethren and the less our lords) that they meddle not rashly with Christian liberty, the birthright and outward testimony of our adoption; lest, while they little think of it—nay, think they do God service, they themselves, like the sons of that bondwoman, be found persecuting them who are free-born of the Spirit, and by a sacrilege of not the least aggravation bereaving them of that sacred liberty which our Saviour with his own blood purchased for them."

Cromwell was also the warm and zealous friend of religious liberty. In his fifth recorded speech he thus expresses opinions to which he repeatedly gave utterance:—

"I will tell you the truth: our practice since the last parliament hath been, to let all this nation see that, whatever pretensions to religion would continue quiet, peaceable, they should enjoy conscience and liberty to themselves; and *not* to make religion a pretence for arms and blood. All that tends to combination, to interests, and factions, we shall not care, by the grace of God, *whom* we meet withal, though never so specious, if they be not quiet! And truly I am against all liberty of conscience repugnant to *this*. If men will profess—be they those under Baptism, be they those of the Independent judgment simply, or of the Presbyterian judgment—in the name of God, encourage them, so long as they do plainly continue to be thankful to God, and to make use of the liberty given them to enjoy their own consciences. For, as it was said to-day (in Dr. Owen's sermon before Parliament), undoubtedly '*this* is the peculiar interest all this while contended for.'

"Men who believe in Jesus Christ, and walk in a profession answerable to that faith; men who believe in the remission of sins through the blood of Christ, and free justification by the blood of Christ, who live upon the grace of God, are members of Jesus Christ, and are to him the apple of his eye. Whoever hath this *faith*, let his *form* be what it will, he walketh peaceably, without prejudice to others under other forms: it is a debt due to God and Christ, and He will require it, if that Christian may not enjoy his liberty."



MILTON: CROMWELL'S LATIN SECRETARY.

SEPTEMBER.—30 DAYS.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter.....	6th day.	6 h. 34 m. Afternoon.
New Moon.....	13th day.	10 h. 38 m. Afternoon.
First Quarter.....	20th day.	1 h. 17 m. Afternoon.
Full Moon.....	28th day.	6 h. 24 m. Morning.

SUN
Rises
and
Sets.

HIGH WATER
AT
LONDON BRIDGE.

			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	Length of the day, 13 h. 23 m. Shooting season	5 15 R	3 43	3 58
2	TH	Great Fire of London, 1666. [commences.	6 43 S	4 14	4 30
3	F	Cromwell <i>died</i> , 1658. John Goodwin <i>died</i> , 1665.	5 18 R	4 45	4 59
4	S	Hudson River discov., 1609. Dr. Marshman <i>d.</i> , 1833.	6 39 S	5 15	5 31
5	Su	13th Sunday after Trinity. Louis XIV. <i>b.</i> , 1638.	5 20 R	5 47	6 2
6	M	Dr. V. Knox <i>d.</i> , 1821. Bishop E. Stanley <i>d.</i> , 1849.	6 35 S	6 21	6 41
7	Tu	Dr. Samuel Johnson <i>b.</i> , 1709. Hannah More <i>d.</i> , 1833.	5 23 R	7 3	7 29
8	W	T. J. Freeman (miss. sec.) <i>died</i> , 1851.	6 31 S	8 0	8 42
9	TH	Battle Flodden, 1513. Archdeacon Jeffreys <i>d.</i> , 1849.	5 27 R	9 23	10 5
10	F	Prince of Wales created Earl of Dublin, 1849.	6 25 S	10 48	11 29
11	S	Mohammed <i>born</i> , 569. Thomson (poet) <i>born</i> , 1700.	5 31 R	—	12 2
12	Su	14th Sun. after Trinity. Major Cartwright <i>b.</i> , 1740.	6 21 S	0 33	1 0
13	M	Sir William Dugdale <i>b.</i> , 1605. Gen. Wolfe <i>killed</i> , 1759.	5 34 R	1 23	1 45
14	Tu	Moscow <i>burnt</i> , 1812.	6 16 S	2 6	2 27
15	W	Sir T. Overbury <i>poisoned</i> , 1613. C. J. Fox <i>died</i> , 1806.	5 36 R	2 47	3 7
16	TH	James II. <i>d.</i> , 1701. Cape of Good Hope taken, 1795.	6 12 S	3 29	3 48
17	F	H. Bullinger <i>d.</i> , 1575. Lon. & Birm. Rail. op., 1838.	5 40 R	4 10	4 31
18	S	Peace Congress at Brussels, 1848.	6 8 S	4 52	5 13
19	Su	15th Sunday after Trinity. Battle Poitiers, 1356.	5 43 R	5 35	5 57
20	M	Dr. R. Johnson tried for nonconformity, 1573.	6 3 S	6 19	6 45
21	Tu	Col. J. Gardiner <i>killed</i> , 1745. Sir W. Scott <i>d.</i> , 1832.	5 46 R	7 12	7 47
22	W	Autumn commences.	5 58 S	8 28	9 13
23	TH	Charles I. dethroned, 1640. Gen. Post-office, Lon-	5 50 R	9 57	10 44
24	F	Butler (poet) <i>died</i> , 1780. [don, op., 1829.	5 54 S	11 26	—
25	S	Congrega. Board formed, 1727. Prof. Porson <i>d.</i> , 1808.	5 53 R	0 1	12 30
26	Su	16th Sun. after Trin. Sir R. Taylor (architect) <i>d.</i> , 1788.	5 49 S	0 55	1 16
27	M	Soc. Jesuits founded, 1540. Frimley murder, 1850.	5 57 R	1 37	1 56
28	Tu	New River completed, 1613.	5 45 S	2 12	2 29
29	W	MICHAELMAS DAY. Lady Rachel Russell <i>d.</i> , 1723.	6 0 R	2 43	2 58
30	TH	Dr. Wiseman elec. Car. & Archbp. of Westmin., 1850.	5 40 S	3 13	3 29

GEORGE WHITEFIELD DIED

SEPTEMBER 30, 1770.

It was at a period when the moral power of the Church of England was in a state of extreme depression, and when the early piety and zeal of Nonconformists was on the decline, that God raised up Whitefield as a special instrument for the revival of evangelical religion. Some of his hearers might have heard, and they had heard as unmeaning sounds, similar ideas expressed in the Church service, but in his preaching they seemed to strike on their minds in fire and light. When so oppressed with indisposition and lassitude as to perform with uneasiness the most ordinary actions, if he could but sustain exertion enough to enter on preaching, he quickly became even physically strong and animated. The languor, of course, returned on him with double oppressiveness after the conclusion. It is said that the bulk of his largest assemblies, amounting to twenty thousand, or even more, could hear him very distinctly; and that Dr. Franklin, on one occasion, walked round the space at the extremity of which he could be heard, and in measuring it afterwards found it might be occupied by fifty thousand persons! After returning from his third voyage to America, Whitefield was made chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon. Not only the lower and middle classes listened to him, but several persons of rank were among his auditors. His contemporary, John Wesley, preached a funeral sermon for him, and bore the most honourable testimony to the devotedness of his piety, the fervour and impressiveness of his eloquence, and his astonishing success in the wisdom of "winning souls."

Prynne, Bastwick, and Burton in the Pillory.

THE Pillory, an instrument of suffering of which the present generation are liable to lose sight, was freely and even terribly employed when arbitrary and tyrannous ecclesiastical power was in unrestricted exercise. It will be well to recal some examples of its use.

The father of the celebrated Archbishop Leighton was not only set in the pillory at Westminster, and publicly whipped, but had his ears cut off, his nostrils slit, and his cheeks branded with the letters S.S., "Sower of Sedition," and to pay a fine of £10,000, for publishing "An Appeal to the Parliament, or Zion's Plea against Prelacy." Such was the dreadful execution of a sentence, at the passing of which it is said Laud pulled off his cap and, holding up his hands, gave thanks to God, who had granted him the victory over his enemies! After a week's interval the same suffering was again undergone; the whipping being inflicted "with a terrible cord to that cruel degree" that Dr. Leighton, writing ten years afterwards, declared that every lash brought away the flesh, and he should feel it to his dying day. For nearly two hours he stood, amidst frost and snow, in the pillory; from whence he was carried back to the Fleet Prison, where his incarceration continued until delivered by the Parliament ten years after.

Prynne, a very remarkable man, was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. In a work called "Histrio Mastix, or the Players' Scourge," he denounced theatrical performances, whether public or private, and the persons who engaged in them as grossly immoral. It was now alleged that he had attacked the Queen, who had acted a part in a pastorate six weeks after the publication of the work. He was fined £5,000, expelled from Lincoln's Inn, from the University of Oxford, and from the Bar; one ear was cut off as he stood in the pillory at Westminster, and the other was cut off in Chapside, where he again stood in the pillory, while his volumes were burned just under him. Four years after he issued some pamphlets against the hierarchy, and for this offence the remains of his ears were hacked to the stumps. "I had thought," said Lord Chief-Justice Finch, feigning astonishment, "that Mr. Prynne had had no ears!" "I hope your honours will not be offended," replied Mr. Prynne; "pray God give you ears to hear." One of Cromwell's biographers remarks, "Oliver's ear heard, and his heart throbbed with emotion." The cheeks of Prynne were branded with the letters S.L., "Seditious Libeller," and he was committed to prison for life.

Dr. Bastwick was another sufferer. For publishing some pamphlets reflecting on the bishops, he was excommunicated from the Church, suspended from practice as a physician, and fined £5,000, with the costs of the suit; ordered to stand in the pillory and to lose his ears. He was condemned to prison, first for two years and then for life. As he ascended the scaffold on which he was to suffer mutilation, his wife rushed up to him and kissed the ears he was about to lose. On her husband's exhorting her not to be frightened, she replied, "Farewell, my dearest, be of good comfort; I am nothing dismayed;" the crowd manifesting their sympathy by loud acclamations. On leaving the scaffold he drew from his ear the sponge soaked in blood, and holding it up to the people, exclaimed, "Blessed be my God who hath counted me worthy, and of his mighty power hath enabled me to suffer anything for his sake; and as I have now lost some of my blood, so I am ready and willing to spill every drop that is in my veins in this cause, for which I now have suffered; which is for maintaining the truth of God, and the honour of my King, against Popish usurpations. Let God be glorified, and let the King live for ever!"

Sentence was executed the same time as it was on Prynne and Bastwick, on Mr. Burton, a Puritan divine. He had preached in his own church two sermons, charging the bishops with dangerous plots to substitute Romish superstitions for the orthodox religion established in England; and for these and three appeals—one "to his Majesty," one "to the Judges," and another "to the True-hearted Nobility"—he was fined £5,000, deprived of his benefice, degraded from his ministry and university rank, and set in the pillory, where both his ears were cut off. On being brought to the platform and asked if the pillory were not uneasy for his neck and shoulders, he replied, "How can Christ's yoke be uneasy? He bears the heavier end of it and I the lighter; and if mine were too heavy he would bear that too. Christ is a good master, and is worth suffering for! And if the world did but know his goodness, and had tasted of his sweetness, all would come and be his servants."



PRYNNE, EASTWICK, AND BURTON IN THE PILLORY.

L. Gilbert



OCTOBER.—31 Days.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter..... 6th day. 10 h. 36 m. Morning.
 New Moon 13th day. 7 h. 14 m. Morning.
 First Quarter 19th day. 11 h. 55 m. Afternoon.
 Full Moon.....27th day. 11 h. 54 m. Afternoon.

SUN
Rises
and
Sets.

HIGH WATER
AT
LONDON BRIDGE.

			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	London University opened, 1828.	6 3 R	3 43	3 58
2	S	Dr. Channing <i>d.</i> , 1842. Cholera in London, 1849.	5 35 S	4 12	4 26
3	Su	17th Sun. after Trin. R. Barclay (Quaker) <i>d.</i> , 1690.	6 6 R	4 40	4 56
4	M	Founder of Franciscans <i>died</i> , 1226.	5 30 S	5 12	5 27
5	Tu	Kirke White <i>died</i> , 1806.	6 8 R	5 47	6 6
6	W	Peace proclaimed with America, 1783.	5 26 S	6 29	6 54
7	Th	Ziramerman <i>died</i> , 1795. Dr. T. Reid <i>died</i> , 1796.	6 12 R	7 25	8 2
8	F	Cortez enter. Mexico, 1519. Dr. Andrew Kippis <i>d.</i> ,	5 21 S	8 47	9 33
9	S	Eddystone Lighthouse completed, 1759. [1795.]	6 14 R	10 19	11 1
10	Su	18th Sunday after Trinity. Earl Cowper <i>died</i> , 1723.	5 17 S	11 39	—
11	M	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.	6 20 R	0 8	12 33
12	Tu	National Guards visited London, 1848. [<i>d.</i> , 1832.]	5 12 S	0 55	1 18
13	W	Cholera abated in London, 1849. Canova (sculptor),	6 22 R	1 39	2 0
14	Th	Tycho Brahe <i>d.</i> , 1601. D. O'Connell arrested, 1843.	5 8 S	2 21	2 40
15	F	Dr. Gill <i>died</i> , 1771. G. Dawe, R.A., <i>died</i> , 1829.	6 26 R	3 2	3 25
16	S	Sir Philip Sydney <i>d.</i> , 1586. Houses of Par. <i>burnt</i> , 1834.	5 4 S	3 44	4 6
17	Su	19th Sun. after Trin. Battle of Neville's Cross, 1346.	6 29 R	4 27	4 50
18	M	H. VIII. <i>dismis</i> . Wolsey, 1529. Dean Swift <i>d.</i> , 1745.	4 59 S	5 12	5 35
19	Tu	Meagher and others convicted of treason, 1848.	6 33 R	5 59	6 25
20	W	George I. crowned, 1714.	4 55 S	6 55	7 27
21	Th	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805. [1840.]	6 36 R	8 7	8 53
22	F	Dr. Arnold (musician) <i>d.</i> , 1802. Lord Holland <i>d.</i> ,	4 51 S	9 40	10 23
23	S	Battle of Edgehill, 1642. Royal Exc. found., 1667.	6 39 R	11 4	11 38
24	Su	20th Sun. after Trin. Edict of Nantes revoked, 1685.	4 47 S	—	12 5
25	M	Chaucer <i>died</i> , 1400. George II. <i>d.</i> , 1760. [1761.]	6 43 R	0 29	12 51
26	Tu	Sir G. Kneller (painter) <i>d.</i> , 1726. Dr. Doddridge <i>d.</i> ,	4 43 S	1 11	1 27
27	W	Battle of Newbury, 1644. D'Alambert <i>died</i> , 1783.	6 47 R	1 43	1 58
28	Th	Alfred the Great <i>died</i> , 900. Erasmus <i>born</i> , 1467.	4 39 S	2 14	2 30
29	F	Sir W. Raleigh <i>behead.</i> , 1618. E. Calamy <i>d.</i> , 1666.	6 51 R	2 43	3 0
30	S	Johnson exp. the Univer., 1589. Ad. Vernon <i>d.</i> , 1757.	4 35 S	3 15	3 28
31	Su	21st Sun. after Trinity. Peace Meet., Ex.-hall, 1848.	6 55 R	3 44	3 59

DEATH OF GEORGE II.

OCTOBER 25, 1760.

THIS sovereign died in the 77th year of his age, after a reign of more than thirty-three years. He presented a striking contrast to the princes of the Stuarts and the Tudors. His removal was deplored by Nonconformists as that of a paternal prince, who had guarded the liberties and promoted the interests of a dutiful and affectionate people. During his reign the Toleration Act was maintained inviolable. Towards its close there was a singular display, on the part of the City of London, of an opposite feeling. A law was made inflicting a fine of four hundred pounds and twenty marks for the very purpose of reaching those Dissenters who scrupled to take the Lord's Supper in the Church of England, as the necessary qualification for the Sheriff's office, and so far had it been gained that £20,700, obtained by these fines, were appropriated to the erection of the Mansion-house. Against this dishonourable and oppressive course legal measures were taken; and in an appeal to the House of Lords, which was successful, in favour of Nonconformists, Lord Mansfield said: "In the cause before your lordships the defendant was by law incapable, at the time of his pretended election; and it is my firm persuasion that he was chosen because he was incapable. If he had been capable, he had not been chosen; for they did not want him to serve the office. They chose him because, without a breach of the law, and a usurpation on the Crown, he could not serve the office. They chose him that he might fall under the penalty of their bye-law."

Jacob's Church interrupted by the Officers.

HENRY JACOB was no ordinary man. He retired, with many other Nonconformists, to Holland in 1592, but after residing there three or four years returned to England. He subsequently became pastor of a church at Middleburgh, and finally reached his native country in 1616. Seeing no prospect of a reformation of the Church of England, and after taking counsel with many of "the excellent of the earth," he called together a number of his friends, with whom he entered into a voluntary association, mutually agreeing to unite in Christian fellowship for a purer administration of sacred ordinances "as already revealed, or as God should further make them known." Mr. Jacob was chosen their pastor, and several of the brethren were ordained, with imposition of hands, to the office of deacons. This is generally considered to have been the first Independent or Congregational Church formed in England. In the same year he published "A Protestation, or Confession, in the name of certain Christians, showing how far they agreed with the Church of England, and wherein they differed, with the reasons of their dissent drawn from Scripture." To this was added a petition to the king, James I., for the toleration of such Christians. Another publication followed, establishing by scriptural argument the solemn obligation that rested upon him and his associates to maintain the separation from the Establishment of the country that had thus taken place, entitled "A Collection of sound Reasons, showing how Necessary it is for all Christians to walk in all the ways and ordinances of God in purity and in a right way."

This early church continued in quietude for some years, partly because its number was small and its movements secret, and partly because of the agitation of public affairs. Assuredly the spirit of persecution was not slumbering; it was awake, alert, and cruel. The High Commission Court was in full vigour, whose object was to oblige both Catholics and Puritans to become conformists to the Established Church, and to inflict ecclesiastical censures on all delinquencies falling under the cognizance of the ecclesiastical law. The commissioners soon passed beyond the limits of the statute in which the court originated, by resorting to fines and imprisonments, and by introducing the oath *ex officio*, by which—to the shame of its authors be it told—the person charged was bound to answer all questions, though actually framed to inculcate himself or his friends! Only one enormity remained; but this was perpetrated: for an effort was made to bring all persons, and all temporal rights and offences, under the cognizance of this court. Hitherto persons were cited to appear before it; but now it was proposed to send a pursuivant at once into the house of any person accused to arrest him, and to consign him to gaol. On this course being discussed in the Court of Common Pleas, its chief-justice, Sir E. Coke, sustained by his brethren—to their immortal honour—resolved that it was contrary to Magna Charta; and that should the pursuivant be slain in the attempt, the person offering resistance would not be guilty of murder. Yet, despite of this decision, the court renewed and extended its usurpations.

The safety of Jacob's church, continued from all the secrecy which caution dictated, and from moving about from place to place, was interrupted during the time of Laud. On the 29th of April, 1692, about sixty of its members had assembled in the house of Mr. Barnet, a brewer's clerk, at Blackfriars. The pastor who succeeded Mr. Jacob, Mr. Lasthorp, was with them, and while engaged in worship the bishop's pursuivant, heading a party of officers, broke in upon them. Forty-two, among whom was the pastor, were apprehended, and a few escaped in the confusion. The former were committed to various prisons in the metropolis, in which they were incarcerated for two years. At the end of that time they were admitted to bail, but this was refused to their pastor, who subsequently petitioned the king for permission to leave the kingdom; on the grant of which he proceeded to New England, accompanied by about thirty of his flock. "So steady were the residue to their vows, that," as the historian Neal says, "hardly an instance can be produced of one who deserted to the Church by the severest persecutions." Great, then, was the patience of the saints! Their lot was cast in times when the refusal of implicit obedience to courtly bishops brought upon them immediate punishment. They were robbed, imprisoned, had scarcely sufficient food to sustain life, and kept as felons to hard labour.



JACOB'S CHURCH INTERRUPTED BY THE OFFICERS.

E. JENNY.

NOVEMBER.—30 DAYS.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter	4th day.	12 h. 40 m. Afternoon.
New Moon	11th day.	4 h. 40 m. Afternoon.
First Quarter	18th day.	2 h. 27 m. Afternoon.
Full Moon	26th day.	6 h. 40 m. Afternoon.

			SUN Rises and Sets.	HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	Sir Matthew Hale <i>b.</i> , 1600. Dean Prideaux <i>d.</i> , 1724.	6 57 R	4 13	4 28	
2	TU	Michaelmas Law Term begins. A. Kauffman, R.A.,	4 29 S	4 46	5 3	
3	W	Bishop Lowth <i>died</i> , 1610. [<i>d.</i> , 1807.	7 1 R	5 21	5 41	
4	TH	London Missionary Society held first meet., 1794.	4 25 S	6 5	6 32	
5	F	<i>Gunpowder Plot</i> . William III. landed, 1688.	7 4 R	7 1	7 34	
6	S	Francis VI., K. of Denmark, <i>b.</i> , 1806. Pr. Charlotte	4 22 S	8 17	9 2	
7	SU	22nd Sun. after Trin. Battle of Prague, 1620. [<i>d.</i> , 1817.	7 7 R	9 46	10 25	
8	M	Ed. Halley <i>born</i> , 1656. Milton <i>died</i> , 1674.	4 19 S	11 4	11 35	
9	TU	Lord Mayor's Day. Prince of Wales <i>born</i> , 1841.	7 10 R	—	12 1	
10	W	Luther <i>born</i> , 1483.	4 15 S	0 25	12 49	
11	TH	Pilgrim Fathers signed constitution, 1620.	7 14 R	1 12	1 32	
12	F	Bishop Gardner <i>died</i> , 1555. Rich. Baxter <i>born</i> , 1615.	4 12 S	1 54	2 18	
13	S	Pelagius <i>born</i> , 354. Geo. Fox <i>died</i> , 1690.	7 17 R	2 39	3 2	
14	SU	23rd Sun. after Trin. Hen. VIII. mar. Anne Boleyn,	4 9 S	3 24	3 46	
15	M	Old Parr <i>died</i> , 1635, aged 152. [1532.	7 21 R	4 9	4 32	
16	TU	Gustavus <i>k.</i> , 1632. J. Ferguson (astronomer) <i>d.</i> , 1776.	4 7 S	4 55	5 20	
17	W	Elizabeth began reign, 1558. Lord Erskine <i>d.</i> , 1823.	7 25 R	5 44	6 9	
18	TH	Cortez sailed for Mexico, 1518. Peter Bayle <i>d.</i> , 1647.	4 5 S	6 39	7 9	
19	F	Zanchius <i>died</i> , 1590. Charles I. <i>born</i> , 1600.	7 28 R	7 43	8 21	
20	S	Williams (missionary) <i>killed</i> , 1839.	4 2 S	9 1	9 39	
21	SU	24th Sunday after Trinity. Princess Royal <i>b.</i> , 1840.	7 30 R	10 17	10 52	
22	M	Archp. Tillotson <i>d.</i> , 1694. Lord Clive <i>d.</i> , 1774.	4 0 S	11 22	11 51	
23	TU	Old Martinmas Day. Sir J. Barrow (voyager) <i>d.</i> , 1818.	7 32 R	—	12 13	
24	W	John Knox <i>d.</i> , 1572. Dr. Henry (historian) <i>d.</i> , 1790.	3 58 S	0 34	12 53	
25	TH	Michaelmas Law Term ends. Dr. I. Watts <i>d.</i> , 1748.	7 34 R	1 11	1 29	
26	F	Dr. Leighton cruelly used, 1629. Great storm in Eng.	3 56 S	1 46	2 2	
27	S	Princess Mary of Cambridge <i>b.</i> , 1833. [land, 1703.	7 37 R	2 17	2 35	
28	SU	1st Sun. in Advent. Cardinal Wolsey <i>died</i> , 1530.	3 54 S	2 50	3 6	
29	M	Rev. J. Rae <i>b.</i> , 1628. Oliver Goldsmith <i>b.</i> , 1731.	7 41 R	3 21	3 38	
30	TU	St. Andrew's Day. Selden <i>d.</i> , 1654. Belzoni <i>d.</i> , 1823.	3 52 S	3 55	4 13	

LANDING OF WILLIAM III.

NOVEMBER 5, 1688.

On the 19th of October, William, Prince of Orange, and the fleet collected for the invasion of England, sailed from Helvoetsluys; but during the night a storm came on and dispersed the ships, so that on the next day they were obliged to return to the different ports for repair, and to lay in additional stores. At length what has been termed the 'Protestant east-wind' came; the prince again put to sea. He first intended to land in Yorkshire; but, changing his course, he passed between Dover and Calais, "the people of the opposite coasts gazing with various emotions on the magnificent spectacle of a fleet extending twenty miles in length, and laden with the fate of empires;" and on the 5th of November William landed at Torbay, on the coast of Devonshire.

He had come to this country under circumstances of extraordinary interest, as unfolded in its history. He was soon to rise to the throne of the three kingdoms. He was endowed with most of the qualities which are essential to a great ruler; while his early life, his education, and the theological opinions he had formed, contributed to prepare him for the far-extended power he had been called upon to exercise. To say that he had not fully imbibed the principles of religious liberty, is only to speak of him as we must of Nonconformists generally at that period. But on him rests special honour. For when the Whigs had but few notions of freedom beyond their own party, and when efforts were vigorously and zealously made to return to the intolerance of former times, they would assuredly have been successful, but for the personal firmness of the king.

The Appeal of Mrs. Bunyan.

JUSTICE has been done by posterity to the piety and genius of John Bunyan. But it has not been rendered to his wives. Of the first, though the record is scanty, we know that she was a woman of great excellence. With the second we have a much better acquaintance, and amply enough to sustain the tribute, "She was worthy of the first"—that "she fell not short of an Arria or a Lady Russell in soul." What more can be required for this purpose than the following portion of her history?

Bunyan describes his own position at the period to which reference is now made. He was a prisoner for conscience' sake, and he had received the determination of the justices that so he must remain except he recanted; and he says, "Just when the time drew nigh in which I should have abjured, or done worse, came the time in which the king was to be crowned, April 23, 1661." Accordingly, as it was usual to release prisoners on such an occasion, in which privilege he would have a share but for his being taken as a convicted felon, unless he "sued for pardon," as he says "they called it," he determined on taking this course. Three times his wife presented a petition. The first to Judge Hale, who received it very mildly, and told her he would render her what service he could, though he feared there was none in his power. On the following day she threw the second petition into the carriage of Justice Twisdon, who, when he saw her, "snapt her up," and told her that there was nothing but continued imprisonment for her husband, except he would promise to preach no more. The third was presented to Judge Hale, when only Justice Chester was present; but the only result was that the prisoner was stigmatised by the latter as "a hot-spirited fellow."

Another course only remained to be taken: at the Swan Chamber were the two judges, and many justices and gentry of the country were in company together; and with abashed face and trembling limbs Mrs. Bunyan entered their presence. Accosting Judge Hale, his reply was—"They have taken that spoken at the sessions to be a conviction; and unless there be something done to undo that, I can do thee no good." With great promptitude and force she contended that the imprisonment of her husband was unlawful; that he was committed to gaol before any proclamation was issued against the meeting in which he had preached; that he was never asked whether he was guilty or not; that he made no confession; and that the indictment was false. Repeated interruption did not prevent the reiteration of her statements. Chester asserted that the conviction was legal, because it had been recorded. "If it be recorded," she rejoined, "it is false." To the question—"Will your husband leave off preaching?" she replies—"My lord, he dare not, so long as he can speak." She affirms that he was desirous to live peaceably, and to follow his calling for the maintenance of his family; and, moreover, she adds—"I have four small children that cannot help themselves, and one of them is blind, and we have nothing to live upon but the charity of good people."

Hale appears to have been touched by this statement; and what hearts must they have had who were insensible to it? He tells her that she looked young to have four children; and then with simple and thrilling pathos she says that they were the offspring of Bunyan's first wife; that she had only been married two years; that she was looking forward to be a mother; but that she was so "smayed" by the imprisonment of her husband that she continued in labour for eight days, and that her child died! Hale replies—"Alas! poor woman;" but all he can do is to advise her to apply to the king, to sue out the pardon of her husband, or to obtain a writ of error. Chester, chafed at the direction, or at the mildness with which it was uttered, says—"My lord, he will preach, and do what he lists." "He preaches nothing but the word of God," is her gentle but firm reply. Chester rejoins—"He runneth up and down, and doth harm." "It is not so," she answers, "for God hath armed him, and done much good by him." Twisdon violently adds that his aid is from the devil; while Hale can only interfere with the advice he had already tendered. And rarely shall we find anything so fine as Mrs. Bunyan's words—"Other things passed; only this I remember, that though I was somewhat timorous at my first entrance, yet before I went out I could not but break forth into tears, not so much because they were so hard-hearted against me and my husband, but to think what a sad account such poor creatures will have to give at the coming of the Lord."



THE APPEAL OF MRS. BUNYAN.

DECEMBER.—31 DAYS.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter.....	4th day.	0 h. 22 m. Afternoon.
New Moon.....	11th day.	3 h. 31 m. Morning.
First Quarter.....	18th day.	8 h. 39 m. Morning.
Full Moon.....	26th day.	1 h. 9 m. Afternoon.

SUN
Rises
and
Sets.

HIGH WATER
AT
LONDON BRIDGE.

			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	Leo X. <i>died</i> , 1521. Ebenezer Elliott <i>died</i> , 1849.	7 45 R	4 31	4 49
2	TH	Napoleon crowned by the Pope, 1804.	3 51 S	5 10	5 31
3	F	James II. <i>abdicated</i> , 1688.	7 48 R	5 53	6 20
4	S	Council Trent term., 1563. Cardi. Richelieu <i>d.</i> , 1642.	3 50 S	6 46	7 16
5	Su	2nd Sun. in Adv. Dr. Marshman (mission.) <i>d.</i> , 1837.	7 52 R	7 50	8 26
6	M	H. Jenkins <i>died</i> , (aged 169), 1670.	3 50 S	9 8	9 42
7	Tu	Alger. Sydney <i>beh.</i> , 1683. J. Flaxman, R.A. <i>d.</i> , 1826.	7 55 R	10 19	10 52
8	W	Mary Q. of Scots <i>b.</i> , 1542. Rich. Baxter <i>d.</i> , 1691.	3 49 S	11 24	11 52
9	TH	Milton <i>born</i> , 1608. Ed. Irving <i>died</i> , 1834.	7 57 R	—	12 20
10	F	Leopold, K. of Belgium, <i>b.</i> , 1790. Duchess Praslin	3 49 S	0 45	1 10
11	S	Charles XII. <i>killed</i> , 1718. [<i>mur.</i> , 1848.	7 59 R	1 32	1 58
12	Su	3rd Sun. in Advent. Sir I. Brunel (engineer) <i>d.</i> , 1849.	3 49 S	2 24	2 48
13	M	Cromwell dec. Protec., 1653. Dr. S. Johnson <i>d.</i> , 1784.	8 2 R	3 12	3 35
14	Tu	Tycho Brahe <i>b.</i> , 1546. J. B. Cipriani (artist) <i>d.</i> , 1785.	3 48 S	3 59	4 22
15	W	Izaak Walton <i>died</i> , 1683. Lavater <i>born</i> , 1781.	8 3 R	4 44	5 7
16	TH	Cam. Michael. T. ends. Pennant (naturalist) <i>d.</i> , 1798.	3 48 S	5 30	5 55
17	F	Oxf. Michaelmas Term ends. S. Bolivar <i>d.</i> , 1830.	8 4 R	6 19	6 44
18	S	Miller (botanist) <i>d.</i> , 1771. Soames Jenkyns <i>d.</i> , 1781.	3 48 S	7 7	7 35
19	Su	4th Sunday in Advent.	8 5 R	8 4	8 37
20	M	Thomas Firmin <i>d.</i> , 1697. Louis Napoleon, President	3 49 S	9 11	9 44
21	Tu	St. Thomas. Shortest Day. [of France, 1848.	8 7 R	10 17	10 48
22	W	J. Banks (sculptor) <i>born</i> , 1738.	3 50 S	11 18	11 47
23	TH	Winter commences. Duke of Guise <i>assas.</i> , 1588.	8 7 R	—	12 12
24	F	Bishop Warburton <i>born</i> , 1698.	3 52 S	0 35	12 54
25	S	CHRISTMAS DAY. Sir M. Hale <i>died</i> , 1676.	8 7 R	1 14	1 34
26	Su	1st Sunday after Christmas. Dr. Fothergill <i>d.</i> , 1780.	3 54 S	1 52	2 12
27	M	John Kepler <i>b.</i> , 1571. Johanna Southcott <i>d.</i> , 1814.	8 8 R	2 29	2 50
28	Tu	P. Bayle (philosopher) <i>d.</i> , 1706. Charles Lamb <i>d.</i> ,	3 56 S	3 7	3 27
29	W	Thomas A Beckett <i>murdered</i> , 1174. [1834.	8 8 R	3 44	4 3
30	TH	Robert Boyle <i>d.</i> , 1691. Rev. J. Saurin, <i>d.</i> , 1730.	3 58 S	4 22	4 41
31	F	Wycliffe <i>d.</i> , 1384. Spurzheim (phrenologist) <i>b.</i> , 1776.	8 8 R	5 2	5 24

OCCASIONAL CONFORMITY DENIED.

DECEMBER 10, 1703.

TOWARDS the close of the reign of William III., Sir Humphrey Edwin, Lord Mayor of London, being a Nonconformist, attended a meeting-house at Pinner's-hall, accompanied by the sword-bearer, the mace, &c., the usual concomitants of his office. These circumstances kindled again the flame of contention, and it arose to an extraordinary height. In the reign of Queen Anne a bill was brought in to prevent occasional conformity, but the Lords refused to pass it without such amendments as would elude the force of it; and being apprehensive that the Commons might tack it to a money-bill in order to procure it a passage without mutilation, their lordships resolved, on the 10th of December, that to do so was "contrary to the constitution and usage of parliament." It was, however, brought in again and again, and at length was passed. This act made some few concessions in support of toleration, but then it decreed "that if any person or persons, either peers or commoners, civil, military, or naval officers, or any person in any other public office or trust, shall, at any time after their admission into their said offices or employments, knowingly and willingly resort to any conventicle, assembly, or meeting, where there shall be ten persons or more assembled together over and besides the household, they shall forfeit £40, and be judged incapable of bearing any office or employment whatsoever under Her Majesty." The Commons added to the bill a penalty of £40 on conviction of the offender being at a Dissenting meeting, to be paid to the informer. This statute was extremely oppressive, and the ruin of many thousands of worthy subjects.

The Pilgrim Fathers.

HOLLAND was an asylum to many Nonconformists in times of bitter persecution. But even there they were not free from serious difficulties. The language of the Dutch never became pleasantly familiar, and their manners still less so. To the aged the climate was not genial; and to the young, close occupation in the mechanical trades they were compelled to learn, was prejudicial. The dissoluteness of the disbanded soldiers and mariners, which had reached a fearful height in the recent wars, filled the exiles with apprehension as to the corruption of their children; and the hope of improving their condition, combined with these circumstances, led them to direct their views to the American continent. To their virtuous and peaceable lives the magistrates of Leyden bore the most honourable testimony.

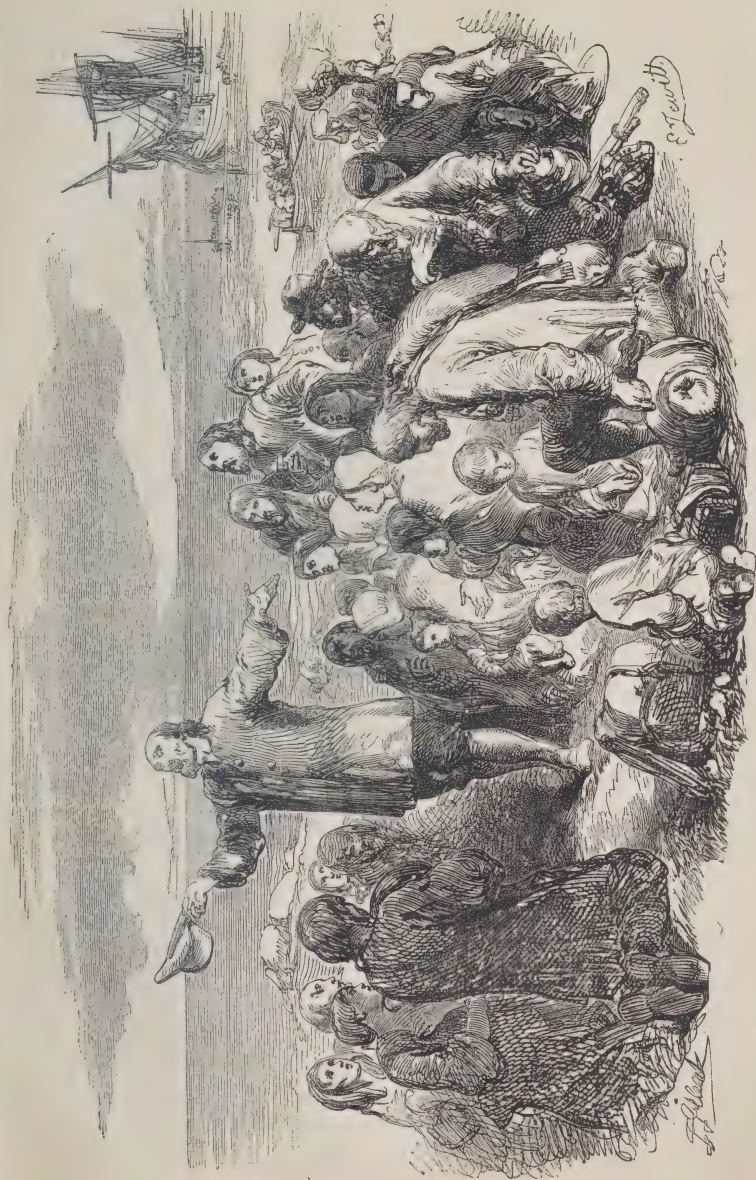
On the 6th of September, 1620, the Mayflower sailed from Plymouth, and the headlands of their much-loved country faded from the view of the Pilgrim Fathers; and after a long and stormy voyage of sixty-three days, during which they had endured great sufferings, and one had died, their hearts were rejoiced at the sight of land. As they reached the shore, they united in grateful thanksgivings to God; and "it is not too much to say that in that first prayer from the soil of the New World, ascending from so feeble a brotherhood amidst a wilderness so desolate, there were the seeds of a new civilization for mankind, the elements of all freedom for all nations, and the power which, in its turn, shall regenerate all the nations of the earth."

Great perplexities and severe trials were now their lot. But these were overruled in the Providence of God for good. Had they followed out their original design, and the requirements of the charter that had been granted them by the Virginia Company, they would most probably have perished by the hands of the Red Indians, who then populated the vast savannahs along the shores of the Hudson. The tale of their forest adventures, and of their first exploring party, though intensely interesting, cannot now be told. It must suffice to state that some of them committed themselves to a shallop, and, steering it along the coast for fifteen leagues, looked eagerly out for a harbour, but in vain. The pilot urged them to commit themselves to his guidance, and promised that they should find one before night. But the elements seemed to conspire against the realization of such a hope. Not only did thick clouds gather over the face of the sky, but rain fell heavily, mingled with snow, the wind blew boisterously, the waves dashed hither and thither violently in their wrath, and the storm continued to increase. The rudder is broken, the mast is shattered in three pieces, and now it is cut away with its sail and tackling, and they are seen floating on the troubled waters!

At length a seaman cries, "About with her, if you are men, or all are gone!" Again they ply their utmost energies, the prow is turned to the elements, it cuts its way through the surf, and in another hour they have gained a shelter under the lee of a small rise of land. But no moon appears, the rain still falls heavily, the sound they have entered may be the dwelling-place of barbarous tribes, and to kindle a fire may rouse them, like beasts from their lair, to spring on their prey. In the morning they found the place to be a small island, secure from Indians, and here they return thanks to God, seek repose, and on the following day, Dec. 9, keep their Sabbath.

The succeeding day is memorable as that on which the Pilgrim Fathers first landed at Plymouth—a name they gave the spot in grateful remembrance of the hospitality shown in the last port from which they sailed in England. The rock, which was in danger of being buried by the increasing wharfage of the thriving seaport that subsequently arose, became an object of attention to their successors. As De Tocqueville says, "It was a rock which they touched for an instant, and it became distinguished." A mass of it, weighing several tons, was therefore rescued from threatened destruction, and stands to this day in an open area in the town, within an appropriate enclosure—a more fitting memorial of the Fathers of New England than the costliest fabric which the sculptor could have reared and adorned in marble or in bronze.

"The little one" soon became "a thousand," and "the small one a strong nation." In these beginnings we have the origin of a great and vastly increasing people. They sought only a refuge where the weary voyagers of the Mayflower might find a home—where they might enjoy religious liberty, and transmit it to coming generations; but the consequences of their arrival history has yet to tell.



THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

PROTESTANT DISSENTERS!

THE revolution of another year invites you to review the course of public affairs so far as they affect your peculiar interests, and to consider the duties that devolve upon you in the prospect of the future. By the contents of the foregoing pages your retrospect will be carried back to former centuries. No thoughtful eye can glance at the graphic scenes which adorn them, without feeling the generous impulse which such scenes are adapted to impart. By some of them you are called upon at once to admire and to emulate the noble deeds of your forefathers. Once and again are you reminded of the rich heritage of great principles which they bequeathed to you, and of the inalienable obligations which so sacred a deposit entails upon its possessors. If in any instance their views appear imperfect, or the advocates content with concessions falling short of their undoubted rights, a comparison of their circumstances with the superior advantages which, through their exertions, we, their descendants, enjoy, will have a salutary tendency to restrain us from rash judgments, by suggesting to us how greatly our responsibilities are enhanced by our privileges. In truth, the history of old Nonconformity, read aright, is much better fitted to reprove our dull delays than to provoke our censures. With profoundest gratitude to Almighty God, we may recognise the fact, that we live under the mild and equal sway of Queen Victoria, instead of that of the intolerant Elizabeth, whose reign furnished the first example of persecution for the mere fact of dissent from the Established Church; and that the Toleration Act has superseded those precautions against the violent disturbance of our religious exercises, to which, on the revival of the Conventicle Act, under the unhappy but short-lived Restoration, our indomitable predecessors were constrained to have recourse. Taking all things into consideration, modern Dissenters will find but little cause for self-flattery, on instituting a fair comparison between themselves and the fathers and founders of Protestant Nonconformity. Although now, as then, a large and influential portion of the Established Clergy seem bent upon "trying how much of the Papist may be brought in without Popery, and to destroy as much as they can of the Gospel without bringing themselves in danger of being destroyed by the law;" yet the Bishops, then excluded from the House of Lords, now flaunt themselves, undisturbed by a whisper of dissent, in sacerdotal vestments, in the high places of the Imperial Legislature. When shall we witness the return of the days in which Miltons were Secretaries of State, and Sir Harry Vanes lifted up a potential voice in the House of Commons! Not until we ourselves learn to act with the quenchless zeal and steady union of the ancient Covenanters!

Those events of the year 1851 which have a special interest for Protestant Dissenters, are, though few, not unimportant, nor devoid of encouragement. Upon the Continent of Europe, the course of ecclesiastical occurrences has, with rare exceptions, been retrogressive. "The dog has returned to his vomit again, and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire." The strenuous and enlightened advocates of religious liberty, whose hopes were raised so high by the political overturnings of the revolutionary year, have been thrown back by the revengeful tide of Reaction to a state of depression worse than that in which the sudden shaking of the nations found them. Priests squat like toads at the ear of faithless monarchs, and the sword and the cowl are once again the twin symbols of power. The little fingers of the Rehoboams have proved to be thicker than their predecessors' loins. Ferdinand of Austria was indeed a paternal prince, compared with Francis Joseph, on whom the lessons of Jesuitism are enforced by a mother in whose lips they gain nothing, whether in justice or in humanity. Frederick William of Prussia rivals Ferdinand of Naples in perfidious disregard of oaths and promises, and, forgetting, in altered circumstances, the vows which he made in pain, employs his cruel triumph to extinguish the few traces of freedom of conscience that at any time found shelter in his dominions. In France, the wretched privilege of sepulture is now denied to Protestants deceased, where, but lately, the confidential adviser of the reigning monarch was a Protestant *par excellence*. In the restored States of the Church, a poor Jew may not show his beard or shift his locality without special permission from the Cardinal Secretary of State; and Religious Toleration, banished from nearly every other country in Europe, finds refuge (*adsit omen!*) under the wing of the constitutional King of Piedmont. From the Danube to the Mediterranean, however, seeds have been sown broadcast which cannot fail to bring forth fruit:—

Let those that sow in sadness wait
Till the fair harvest come :
They shall confess their sheaves are great,
And shout the blessings home.

The contrast between Europe and England is, of course, greatly in our favour. Yet it is to be noted that the same year of 1851 was chosen by the priest party which has reduced a whole continent to subjection, to impose the yoke of spiritual tyranny upon our own comparatively happy island. In rebuking the audacious attempt, we scarcely avoided the infringement of those very principles of religious equality which are "the only sure safeguard against ecclesiastical despotism of every kind. The most effectual repulse of the Papal Aggression was administered by the spontaneous manifestation of Protestant feeling upon a really national scale, and by the assertion of the sole supremacy of the Bible in matters of religious faith and practice in quarters where creeds and formularies of human invention had too long been permitted to obscure the true light of the sacred records. Even in Ireland, notwithstanding the presence of a Legate *à latere*, this fidelity has been visibly rewarded by multitudes of apparently sound conversions to Protestantism in the dark province of Connaught; while, in England, the proud pretensions of a new-made Prince of the Church are sustained only by here and there a clergyman throwing off the mask which has too long concealed their fellowship with Rome, and by the occasional perversion of "silly women," and sillier men, made captive by the arts of priestcraft. Meanwhile, everything points to the distinguishing principles of Protestant Dissent as the weapons with which alone the advances of Antichrist can be successfully repelled. Only so far as they borrow from our armoury, can the defenders of the Established Church keep the invader at bay; nor will he be driven back and put to a final rout, until that Church, abandoning its adulterous connection with the Civil Power, and resigning all its exclusive pretensions, shall, once for all, make common cause with us, and unite in placing Religious Freedom upon the impregnable basis of Religious Equality. It is one of the benefits which our cause owes to the Great Exhibition of 1851, that it furnished the occasion for drawing from the venerable Primate that virtual acknowledgment of the validity of non-episcopal orders, by which his Grace has hugely scandalized the Tractarian School. Such a declaration from so high a quarter is an encouragement to persevere in the dissemination of our principles. These must eventually produce conviction in minds that have not wholly rejected God's Word, or, which is the same thing, allowed human traditions and sordid interests to hide it from their view.

Nor was the Parliamentary Session, barren though it may have been of great measures, wholly unproductive to us. It is very questionable, indeed, whether the Committee on Church Rates will issue in any measure delivering Dissenters from that iniquitous burden, unless they continue and extend their local efforts to deliver themselves, and, when not strong enough to accomplish this, take care that the spoiling of their goods shall be well known to their fellow Christians, for whose convenience these "robberies for burnt-offering" are avowedly committed. From the announcement of the Minister, however, that the *Regium Donum* will not again be included in the Miscellaneous Estimates, we may derive fresh incentives to go forward. While this little victory will enable us to reiterate our protest against all state-payments for religious purposes, without being open to the semblance of retort, it teaches us that union and perseverance are unconquerable.

Let us, then, renew our efforts to procure for our principles the due attention of the Government and the Legislature. With a firm faith in them, and with the aids of a free press, a free pulpit, a free platform, and a free hustings, we need not despair of their obtaining a strong and lasting hold upon the public mind. Once they were in the ascendant; and, in a reading and thinking age, they have a fair prospect, if wisely pressed, of recovering that position. True, we have a difficulty to contend with, from which our fathers were exempt. They had enemies to overcome, and overcame them. We also have enemies, over whom we may achieve an equal victory. But we have rivals too. There exists in our day a school of political philosophers, who, while not less opposed than ourselves to a system of government in which a dominant Church forms an element, fancy that they have discovered a better remedy for the evil than that which we present. They, like us, contend for religious equality; but that equality they would bring about by making all sects participants in the favours of the State; whereas we would accomplish it by rendering all alike independent as well of Government support as of Government control. The good sense of the nation is open to us; and if, instead of vainly endeavouring to carry our point by the exhibition of our own numbers, we rely more especially upon the exposition of our principles, we shall reap our reward. Isolated, we are small and inconsiderable, permeating the masses of society, we shall become truly great and influential. A little leaven will leaven the whole lump.

DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

THE Union of Congregational Churches and Ministers throughout England and Wales is founded on a full recognition of their own distinctive principles—namely, the scriptural right of every separate Church to maintain perfect independence in the government and administration of its own particular affairs. The Union, therefore, does not assume legislative authority, nor is it to be regarded as a court of appeal. The Union consists of associations of Congregational Churches and of individual Churches severally adhering to the Union. The qualification of a Church for membership is connection with an association; or, where no association is accessible, recommendation by the three ministers already in the Union residing nearest to the applicant Church. Every Church connected with the Union is required to make an annual contribution to its funds, neglect of which for two successive years forfeits membership. The tutors of the theological colleges of the Independents, and the officers of their general public societies, being members of Congregational Churches, also ministers and deacons in fellowship with Churches eligible for connection with the Union, may become personal members of the Union by payment of an annual subscription of not less than five shillings.

The objects contemplated in the formation of this Union are—

1. To promote Evangelical religion in connection with the Congregational denomination.
2. To cultivate brotherly affection and sincere co-operation in everything relating to the interests of the associated Churches.
3. To establish fraternal correspondence with Congregational Churches and other bodies of Christians throughout the world.
4. To address an annual or occasional letter to the associated Churches, with such information as may be deemed necessary.
5. To obtain accurate statistical information relative to the Congregational Churches throughout the kingdom and the world.
6. To inquire into the present method of collecting funds for the erection of places of worship, and to consider the practicability of introducing any improved plan.
7. To assist in maintaining and enlarging the civil rights of Protestant Dissenters.

To promote the accomplishment of these objects, and the general interests of the Union, an annual meeting is held, with such adjournments of the same as may be deemed expedient, in London, or some other principal city or town. These assemblies consist of the pastors of Churches connected therewith, and of delegates deputed by those Churches—of whom each Church may depute two; and each Church consisting of more than 100 members, three; or one additional delegate for every additional 100 members—and of personal members of the Union. No persons not belonging to one of these three classes have a right to vote in the assemblies of the Union.

BRITISH MISSIONS.

These are under the care and management of the Committee of the Congregational Union; and under this general head are comprised three societies formerly under separate managements—namely, the Home Missionary Society, the Irish Evangelical Society, and the Colonial Missionary Society.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This Society was instituted in 1819, and has for its object to supply the *destitute* towns and districts of England with the scriptural ministrations of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. There are now employed by the Society, or partially aided by its funds, 118 agents or missionaries, and nearly 140 lay preachers, whose ministrations are attended by more than 40,000 hearers. There are 1691 Sunday-school teachers, and about 12,900 scholars. Their chapels and preaching-rooms are 450. There are ninety-one Bible-classes, attended by 1501 pupils. The number of members in Church fellowship is 4846. The amount of receipts, exclusive of legacies, was £5769 19s. 8d.; the legacies amounted to £2715 2s. 4d. The expenditure of the Society during the year was £6438 9s. 4d., leaving a balance of £2046 12s. 8d. in favour of the Society. Treasurer, J. THOMPSON, Esq.; Secretary, Rev. W. MASSIE, D.D., LL.D. Office, Congregational Library, 7, Bloomfield-street, Finsbury.

IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

This Society, established in 1814, has for its object the support of pastors, missionaries, and Scripture readers, either wholly or in part. These are located in various counties.

The pastors and Scripture readers, assisted by the Society, according to the last report, were thirty-two. There were employed by the Society ten pastors or missionaries, ten Scripture readers, and one schoolmaster. The income for the past year was £2604 4s. 2d.; the expenditure, £2367 14s. 9d. Treasurer, T. M. COOMBS, Esq.; Secretary, Dr. J. W. MASSIE. Office, Bloomfield-street, Finsbury.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to promote Evangelical religion among British and other European settlers, and their descendants, in the colonies of Great Britain, in accordance with the doctrine and discipline of Independent or Congregational Churches. The means employed are the sending out qualified ministers to suitable stations, and assisting, while needful, in their support; promoting itinerant labours in destitute and thinly-inhabited districts; providing for the education of pious and able young men who may devote themselves to the Christian ministry in the colonies; aiding in the work of religious education, in the circulation of Bibles and religious books and tracts, and by other appropriate methods. Since its formation it has sent forth from the parent land twenty-three ministers, and has educated for labour in the colonies twenty-eight young men, raised up in the Churches there. The number of agents is thirty-six; churches, sixty-three; members, 4000. The operations of the Society extend over New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the Canadas, New South Wales, Australia, and Van Dieman's Land. The receipts of the Society amounted to £3120 1s. 3d.; the expenditure was £2714 4s. 7d. Treasurer, JAMES SPICER, Esq.; Secretary, Rev. THOS. JAMES. Office, Congregational Library, Bloomfield-street, Finsbury.

THE "CHRISTIAN WITNESS" FUND,

For the relief of aged and necessitous ministers of the Congregational body. JOSEPH EAST, Esq., Treasurer; Rev. GEORGE SMITH, Secretary. The amount of profit derived from the magazines during the last year was £1046 2s. 9d., £434 of which was appropriated to forty-seven senior ministers. The fund is managed by a special committee of the Congregational Union, and the distributions are made by the entire committee of the Union and the secretaries of county associations on the evening preceding the annual meeting of the Union.

DEFERRED ANNUITIES AID FUND.

This is a branch of the "Christian Witness" and "Christian Penny Magazine" fund, and its object is to assist accredited Congregational ministers to effect insurances, in Government offices, for deferred annuities of not less than £50 per annum each, to commence on the completion, by the insured minister, of his sixtieth year. The sources of the fund are whatever sum may remain of the yearly profits of the above-named magazines, after the annual grants have been made, together with donations, bequests, and other contributions. These amounted in the past year to £612. BENJAMIN HANBURY, Esq., is the Treasurer of the Congregational Union; and the Revs. W. S. PALMER and GEORGE SMITH, Secretaries.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

This Institution was established in London in 1843, in connection with the Congregational Union of England and Wales. It is expressly constituted to promote popular education, partaking of a religious character; and, under no circumstances, receiving aid from public money administered by Government. The chief objects for which this Board is constituted are:—1st. The establishment of normal schools, for training male and female teachers for day and infant schools. 2nd. The inspection of day-schools in connection with the Congregational body. 3rd. The collection of educational statistics respecting Congregational, Day, Sabbath, and Infant schools. 4th. The establishment of or aiding schools, by grants of money, books, or otherwise. 5th. The recommendation of the most approved books for schools, and, if necessary and practicable, the compilation of such as may be desirable. 6th. The advancement of popular education by public meetings, deputations, the press, and by any other means approved by the Board. The education given in schools connected with this Board is conducted on evangelical views of religion. Neither the learning of any denominational formulary nor attendance at any particular place of worship is a condition of admittance. The Male Normal School in Liverpool-street is presided over by the Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A. The Female Normal School at Rotherhithe is under the charge of Miss Whitmore. During the past year twenty-seven teachers had passed their examinations and received appointments to schools, making in the whole seventy-seven teachers, having under their care about 7000 children, the yearly average attendance being nearly 6000. Model Schools for practically teaching the art of instruction have been maintained; one in Jewin-street, and the other at Rotherhithe. About 300 boys and girls are taught in these schools. A special fund, amounting to upwards of £10,000, has been recently obtained for the pur-

chase of Homerton College, which is to become a Normal School, with Model Schools, &c. The receipts during the past year, for general purposes, amounted to £2672 17s. 3d.; expenses, £2251 9s. 3d. SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., Treasurer; WILLIAM RUTT, Esq., Secretary. Office, 10, Liverpool-street, Finsbury.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD. ORGANIZED 1727.

This is a union of ministers of the Congregational denomination residing in and about the metropolis, and is formed to take cognizance of everything affecting the interests of that denomination, and of religion in general. The ordinary business of the Board is transacted at monthly meetings, held in the Congregational Library, Bloomfield-street, Bishopsgate, on the Tuesday after the second Lord's-day, and an annual meeting in the month of March. Chairman, Rev. JOHN HARRIS, D.D.; Secretary, Rev. ROBERT ASHTON.

THE CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL.

This School was instituted in 1811, for the board and education of the sons of ministers of the Congregational or Independent denomination, residing in England or Wales, and of deceased ministers of that denomination. The school-house is situated at Lewisham, in Kent. The children are elected by poll, at half-yearly meetings in April and October. Since the establishment of the institution about 280 children have been admitted. There is accommodation for about fifty children. The School is supported by voluntary contributions. Treasurer, W. ALERS HANKEY, Esq.; Secretary, Mr. GEORGE ROSE; Classical Master, Rev. W. HOPE; Resident Master, Mr. G. COX.

THE INDEPENDENT BOARD.

This Board was formed in May, 1848. It consists of ministers who have withdrawn from the Congregational Board. The association is formed, according to its circular, for the following purpose:—"1st. To secure the advantages of profitable and fraternal intercourse. 2nd. To declare ourselves, as occasion may require, to the Government or the public, on questions of present and vital importance, and more or less affecting the interests of religion amongst us. 3rd. To check the dangerous tendency to undue centralization which is so prevalent at the present time; and to maintain, to the extent of our power, for ourselves and others, the right of freedom of speech and of public discussion on the constitution and management of our religious and charitable associations. 4th. To become a centre of communication with our brethren in the country or abroad, as occasion may suggest. 5th. To promote the revival and advancement of true religion in our connexions, and, if thought desirable and efficient for the purpose, to associate with ourselves in such service a *Lay* representation from our Churches and congregations, on methods to be hereafter considered and adopted." The Board meets at the King's Head, Poultry, London, the third Tuesday in every month. The Rev. ANDREW REED, D.D., is Chairman; the Rev. H. S. SEABORN, Secretary.

DISSENTING DEPUTIES.

This Association was formed in 1732. It consists of lay representatives from congregations of Protestant Dissenters of the three denominations—Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist, in and within twelve miles of London. Their object is the protection of the civil rights of Protestant Dissenters. Their *mode of operation* is addresses to the Crown, petitions to Parliament, memorials to Government, the publication of resolutions and addresses, by affording legal advice, and by obtaining the judgments of the courts of law concerning the civil rights of Protestant Dissenters. The deputies meet at Midsummer and Christmas, besides occasional meetings. Chairman, J. R. MILLS, Esq.; Deputy Chairman, THOMAS PEWTRESS, Esq.; Treasurer, B. HANBURY, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

Beddome, William, Esq.
Bennett, John, Esq.
Bontems, J. F., Esq.
Carlile, W., Esq.
Clarke, Ebenezer, Esq.
Corder, Josiah, Esq.
East, Joseph, Esq.
Easty, Nathaniel, Esq.
Gale, Samuel, Esq.
Gover, William, Esq.
Griffin, Nathaniel, Esq.

Hankey, W. A., Esq.
Lankester, Edward, Esq., M.D.
Morley, Samuel, Esq.
Offor, George, Esq.
Reed, Charles, Esq.
Rutt, William, Esq.
Terrell, R. H., Esq.
Wilks, John, Esq.
Wilson, Joshua, Esq.
Wire, D. W., Esq.

Solicitor—R. H. TERRELL, Esq.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE,

BY MEMBERS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL BODY.

The Congregational Year Book.
 The British Quarterly Review.
 The Eclectic Review.
 The Evangelical Magazine.
 The Christian Spectator.
 The Christian Witness.
 The Christian Penny Magazine.
 The Pathway.
 Jewish Herald.

The British Mother's Magazine.
 The Mother's Friend.
 The British Banner.
 The Nonconformist.
 The Patriot.
 The Christian Times.
 The Juvenile Missionary Magazine.
 The Scottish Congregational Magazine.
 The Bible-Class Magazine.

Sunday-School Teachers' Magazine.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

1. DR. WILLIAMS' LIBRARY, *Redcross-street, Cripplegate*.—This very large library was collected by the Rev. DANIEL WILLIAMS, D.D., a minister of the Presbyterian denomination. He died in London in 1716, bequeathing his library, with other property, to public objects. It was opened for the use of the public in 1729. Many donations have since that time been made to it, the largest being that of Dr. William Harris, who bequeathed his whole library to the trustees.

2. THE CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, *Bloomfield-street, Finsbury-circus*.—This was established in 1830. It is mainly occupied with books the gift of JOSHUA WILSON, Esq. In this room the annual Congregational Lecture is delivered, and the meetings of the Union and the general body are held, though the Library is an institution distinct from the Board and the Union.

THE CONGREGATIONAL LECTURE was established with a view to promote ecclesiastical, theological, and biblical literature amongst Congregationalists. An annual course of eight or ten lectures is delivered by Congregational ministers of celebrity, who are selected by the Constituents of the Library. Sixteen series have been delivered and published.

CONGREGATIONAL UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.*(From the Congregational Year Book for 1850.)***ENGLAND.**

	Formed		Formed
1. Bedfordshire Union	1797	22. London Independent Board	1848
2. Berks and Oxford Association	1837	— " S. E. Association	—
3. Bristol and Gloucester Union	1811	23. Middlesex (West), 3 districts	1847
4. Bucks Association, North and South	1818	— " Finsbury Association ..	1846
5. Cambridgeshire Union, 2 districts	1833	— " Hackney Association	1846
6. Cheshire Union	1806	24. Monmouth Association (English) ..	1835
7. Cornwall Association	1831	25. Norfolk Association	1814
8. Cumberland Association	1831	26. Northampton Association	—
9. Derbyshire Union	1825	27. Nottinghamshire Association	1829
10. Devon Association, 3 districts	1834	28. Salop Association	1796
11. Dorset Association	1795	29. Somerset Association, 4 districts ...	1796
12. Durham and Northumberland	1822	30. Staffordshire Union, 2 districts	1793
13. Essex Union	1798	31. Suffolk Association, several districts	1834
14. Hampshire Association, 5 districts .	1797	32. Surrey Mission Society	1797
15. Herefordshire Association	1848	33. Warwickshire Association	1795
16. Herts (West) and South Bucks....	—	34. Wilts and E. Somerset Association,	—
17. Herefordshire Union	1810	2 districts	1796
18. Kent Association, 5 districts	1792	35. Worcestershire Association	—
19. Lancashire Union, 4 districts	1806	36. York (West Riding), 7 districts ..	1819
20. Leicestershire Association	1835	37. " (East Riding)	1838
21. Lincolnshire Association	1844	38. " (North Riding)	—
22. London Congregational Board	1727		

In some counties there are no Associations.

Nearly the whole of the Associations are in connection with the Congregational Union.

The Bedford, Herts, and Surrey Unions include Baptist Churches.

The modern dates of some indicate rather the time of re-organisation than that of original formation.

WALES.

I.—NORTH.

1. Anglesea Association.
2. Carnarvonshire Association.
3. Denbighshire Association.
4. Flintshire Association.
5. Merionetshire Association.
6. Montgomeryshire Association.

II.—SOUTH.

7. Breconshire Association.
8. Cardiganshire Association.
9. Carmarthenshire Association.
10. Glamorganshire Association.
11. Monmouthshire (Welsh) Association.
12. Pembrokeshire Association.
13. Radnorshire Association.

SCOTLAND.

Congregational Union of Scotland formed 1819.

1. Aberdeen and Banff Association.
2. Caithness Association.
3. Eastern Association.
4. Fifeshire Association.
5. Morayshire Association.

6. Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine Association.
7. Western Association.
8. Southern Counties Association.
9. Northern Isles Association.

IRELAND.

The Congregational Union of Ireland, and the Irish Evangelical Society, include nearly the whole of the Churches in the sister island.

COLONIES.

1. Eastern Canada Congregational Union.
2. Western Canada Congregational Union.
3. New Brunswick Congregational Union.
4. Van Dieman's Land Association.
5. Adelaide Association.

LIST OF COLLEGES.

(From the Congregational Year Book for 1850.)

NAME.	Date of Foundation.	TUTORS.	Number of Students.	Net Income.	Expenditure.
Western College, Plymouth	1752	{ Rev. R. Alliot, LL.D.; Rev. S. Newth, M.A. }	15	£ s. d. 604 0 0	£ s. d. 909 0 0
Rotherham College . . .	1756	{ }	10	786 13 8	865 7 9
Cheshunt College . . .	1768	Rev. Dr. Stowell; Mr. Todhunter..	18	....	....
Airedale College . . .	1794	{ Rev. W. Scott; Rev. D. Frazer, } M.A.; Rev. H. B. Creak, M.A. }	15	1162 9 11	1141 4 6
Hackney Theological Seminary	1803	Rev. J. Watson; Rev. S. Ransom..	12	....	856 7 8
Lancashire Independent College, Manchester } Glasgow Theological Academy }	1806 1811	{ Rev. Dr. Vaughan; Rev. Dr. Davidson; Rev. R. Halley, M.A. } { Rev. Dr. Wardlaw; Rev. A. Thomson, M.A. }	21 12	2296 0 4 620 2 10	3285 8 0 707 15 10
Springhill College, Birmingham }	1838	{ Rev. T. R. Barker; Rev. H. Rogers; Rev. F. Watts. . . }	21	1689 3 6	1638 8 0
Brecon College	1838	Rev. H. Griffiths; Rev. E. Davies..	20	850 0 0	....
New College	1850	{ Rev. Dr. Harris; Rev. J. H. Godwin; Rev. P. Smith, B.A.; Rev. M. Jenner; W. Smith, Esq., LL.D.; Dr. Lankester }	55	....	....

INSTITUTIONS FOR HOME MISSIONARY STUDENTS.

NAME.	Date of Foundation.	TUTORS.	
Jewish Mission College . .	1842	{ Rev. J. A. Miller; Rev. A. Wintzer; } Mr. Davidson }	Supported by Society's Funds.
Cotton End Academy . .	1839	Rev. J. Frost }	
Bala Preparatory Institution }	..	Rev. M. Jones }	Expenses paid by Students or Friends.
Bedford Academy }	..	Rev. J. Jukes; Rev. W. Alliot . . }	
Fakenham Academy }	..	Rev. W. Legge }	

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

This Institution was opened October 15th, for the education of students for the ministry in Congregational Churches, originated in an union of Homerton and Coward Colleges with Highbury College. It is now established and in full operation. The course of study extends over five years, being divided into a literary course of two years, and a theological course of three years. Office, No. 13, Aldine Chambers, Paternoster-row. Secretaries, the Rev. JOHN STOUGHTON and the Rev. Professor PHILIP SMITH, B.A.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

This College was incorporated by letters patent in the seventh year of the reign of William IV., and the first year of the reign of Queen Victoria, "to hold forth to all classes and denominations of Her Majesty's faithful subjects, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education." This charter provides that University College shall be empowered to issue certificates to candidates for degrees in arts or laws. The total number of degrees conferred since the establishment is about 500.

SUMMARY.

(From the Congregational Year Book.)

Number of Associations in Great Britain and Ireland	61
„ Congregational Ministers in Great Britain and Ireland*.....	2291
„ Congregational Churches in Great Britain and Ireland†.....	2220
„ New charges	58
„ Removals and exchanges	109
„ Chapels built and enlarged	51
„ Colleges	10
„ Students	199
„ Poor and aged ministers assisted	52
„ Widows relieved.....	225
„ Ministers deceased.....	36

Amount contributed to poor, aged, and infirm ministers..... £479 12 4

Amount contributed to widows..... 3089 12 3

N.B.—The number of chapels and other buildings for public worship has not been ascertained.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

SUPPORTED WHOLLY, CHIEFLY, OR PARTLY BY THE CONGREGATIONAL BODY.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1796.

This Society, at its first annual meeting in 1796, adopted the following "Fundamental Principle," namely—"As the union of Christians of various denominations in carrying on this great work is a most desirable object, so as to prevent, if possible, any cause of future dissension, it is declared to be a *fundamental principle* of the Missionary Society, that its design is not to send Presbyterianism, Independency, Episcopacy, or any other form of Church order and government (about which there may be a difference of opinion among serious persons), but the glorious Gospel of the blessed God, to the heathen; and that it shall be left (as it ought to be left) to the minds of the persons whom God may call into the fellowship of his Son from among them, to assume for themselves such form of Church government as to them shall appear most agreeable to the Word of God." It was reported at the last, the *fifty-seventh* general meeting, that the Society had in its employ 170 missionaries, and that they were about to engage the services of six others. About 700 native teachers are employed. The Society has 168 stations, besides many out stations, and considerable additions had been made to the Christian Churches. Many translations of the Scriptures, or portions of the Scriptures, and other books of religious instruction, had been completed and printed; and a number of educational efforts had been attended with success.

* Exclusive of ministers not belonging to, or recognised by, Associations.

† Exclusive of numerous branch Churches connected with the above.

The total receipts were £72,292 3s. 1d.; the expenditure, £70,596 1s. 11d. Treasurer, Sir CULLING EARDLEY EARDLEY, Bart.; Foreign Secretary, Rev. ARTHUR TIDMAN; Home Secretary, —. Office, Bloomfield-street, Finsbury, London.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DAUGHTERS OF MISSIONARIES.

This Institution was established in 1838, for the purpose of providing a sound and appropriate education for the daughters of missionaries, combined with the advantages of a home and domestic training. There are about forty-six pupils in the school, which is situated at Walthamstow. The parents bear part of the expense; the rest is borne by voluntary contributions. The net receipts amounted to £1454 2s. 7d.; expenditure, £1421 10s. 4d. Treasurer, J. TRUEMAN, Esq.; Secretaries, Mrs. FOULGER, Mrs. EUSTACE CAREY.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE SONS OF MISSIONARIES.

Established January 1, 1842, to take charge of the sons of missionaries, and place them in suitable schools for board and education. The terms to the parents are £15 per annum. There are seventeen scholars at present under instruction, at an average cost of £22 8s. 2d. each.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF NECESSITOUS WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF PROTESTANT DISSENTING MINISTERS.

INSTITUTED 1783.

This charity extends to the families of approved ministers of the Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist denominations, who died without the ability to leave to their widows and children a sufficient subsistence. Treasurer, S. OLDING, Esq.; Secretary, H. K. SMITHERS, Esq. The Committee holds its meetings at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry.

PROTESTANT UNION,

ESTABLISHED 1798,

For the Benefit of Widows and Children of Protestant Ministers of all Denominations. Number of members, 173; and of annuitants, 24. The amount of subscriptions was £1270 18s. 7d.; and the total receipts, £1871 11s. Expenditure, £1700 4s. Treasurer, W. A. HANKEY, Esq.; Secretary, Rev. J. HUNT. Office, 7, Bloomfield-street, Finsbury. Attendance every Tuesday, from 11 till 1 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society are, relief in sickness; annuities to commence at 60, 65, or 70 years of age; sums payable at death to widows and children; and endowments for children and adults. Treasurer, SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq.; Secretary, C. BURLS, Esq. Office, 11, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1804.

The object of this Society is to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures, in the authorised version, without note or comment, throughout the world. At the *forty-seventh* Anniversary Meeting, held in May, 1851, it was reported that the issues of the Society during the year then ending had amounted to 1,137,617 copies of the Scriptures, showing an increase of 922 copies over the preceding year. The total issues of the Society since its commencement amount to *twenty-four millions two hundred and forty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty-seven*. Total number of societies in connection with the Parent Society, 3313. Auxiliary Societies, 428; Branch Societies, 366; Bible Associations, 2519. The total number of meetings held in England and Wales has been 1794. The sale of Bibles and Testaments during the year amounted to £49,533 14s. 10d. Total net receipts, £103,330 2s. 8d.; expenditure, £103,543 10s. 10d. President, EARL of SHAFTESBURY. Treasurer, JOHN THORNTON, Esq.; Secretaries, Rev. J. J. COLLINSON, B.A., and Rev. GEORGE BROWNE. Office and Depository, 10, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1799.

This Society was established for circulating tracts and religious publications in the British dominions and foreign countries. The issues of the Society's publications during the year, as reported at the last Annual Meeting in May, 1851, were *twenty millions eight hundred and eighty-seven thousand and sixty-four*, being an increase of 1,641,623. The total

circulation of tracts and books in about 110 languages, since the formation of the Society, amounted to *five hundred and forty-nine millions*. The sums received for sales of the Society's publications, during the year, was £43,376 6s. 2d.; total receipts, £62,169 9s. 11d., being an increase on the former year of £842 1s. 3d. Treasurer, J. G. HOARE, Esq.; Superintendent, Mr. W. JONES. Depository, 56, Paternoster-row.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

ESTABLISHED IN 1803.

The objects of this Union are:—First, to stimulate and encourage Sunday-school teachers, at home and abroad, to greater exertion in the promotion of religious education. Secondly, by mutual communication, to improve the methods of instruction. Thirdly, to ascertain those situations where Sunday-schools are most wanted, and promote their establishment. Fourthly, to supply the books and stationery suited for Sunday-schools at reduced prices. In carrying these objects into effect, the Society does not in any way interfere with the private concerns of Sunday-schools. The Union consists of the ministers and teachers within a circle of five miles from the General Post-office who are subscribers to the funds. Since its formation 298 grants, amounting to £6727, had been made in aid of the expenses of erecting and enlarging school-rooms. 2298 libraries have been granted to schools containing 39,431 scholars, of whom 23,507 were Scripture readers. Lectures have been delivered to Sunday-school teachers on subjects greatly calculated to aid them in their labours.

The following were the number of schools reported in the last annual meeting, within a circle of five miles from the General Post-office:—

	Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Average Attendance.
CONNECTED.				
South	81	1946	18,573	13,128
East	87	1527	20,720	14,901
West	87	1805	16,196	10,323
North	90	1981	20,168	13,907
Total.....	345	7259	75,657	52,259
UNCONNECTED.				
South	7	181	1700	1134
East	39	611	7670	5688
West	61	777	8414	6272
North	38	684	6495	4615
Total, Connected and Unconnected..	490	9512	99,936	69,968

No report had been obtained from 191 schools unconnected; and if the numbers contained in those schools were in proportion to those which were reported, the grand total would be—schools, 681; teachers, 13,220; scholars, 138,891; average attendance, 97,241, or little more than two-thirds. The receipts from all sources amounted to £1333 14s. 4½d.; expenses, £1654 6s. 7d. Secretary, Mr. W. H. WATSON. Depository, 60, Paternoster-row.

LONDON CITY MISSION.

The Society was established in 1835. It has for its object the visitation of the poorer classes of London, at their own houses, for the purpose of communicating religious instruction, furnishing copies of the Scriptures, &c. According to the report presented at the last annual meeting, the Society has 245 missionaries in its employ. The total number of visits paid during the last year was 1,180,911. Tracts distributed, 1,326,372; Scriptures distributed, 3925. Number of meetings for prayer, and exposition of the Scriptures, 20,377. Adults prevailed on to attend places of worship, 2283. Children sent to school, 5659. Persons admitted as communicants, the fruits of missionary effort, 489. Number of shops closed on Sundays, 107. Visits paid to the sick and dying, 98,486. Receipts of the year, £23,053 19s. 4d. Expenditure, between £1500 and £1600 per month. Treasurer, Sir E. N. BUXTON, Bart. Secretaries, Rev. JOHN GARWOOD, M.A.; Rev. JOHN ROBINSON. Office, Red Lion-square, Holborn.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.

This Society was established in 1825. Its object is to visit the dwellings of the humbler classes of the community, for the purpose of imparting religious instruction. At the 26th annual meeting, held in May, 1851, it was reported that there were about 105 associations in operation, including 2000 gratuitous visitors, who had under visitation 50,000 families. In connexion with this visitation more than 1500 children had been obtained for Sabbath or day school; 1500 adults had been induced to attend public worship. The circulation of the Scriptures had been promoted in 470 instances, and relief procured in 1740 cases of sickness or distress. Receipts of the Society, £763 12s. 5d.; expenses, £714 11s. 11d. Secretaries Rev. ROBERT ASHTON, Mr. JOHN PITMAN. Office, 60, Paternoster-row.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

This Association was formed in the year 1848. Most of the founders had been connected with the British and Foreign School Society; but in consequence of a majority of the committee of that institution deciding in favour of receiving Government aid, they seceded, and determined on the formation of a new Society on the following distinctive principles, namely—the *repudiation of all State assistance*; and the communication of religious as well as secular instruction to all children whose parents make no objection to it, in such a manner as to engage the co-operation of Christians of different denominations. A Normal School has been opened for the training of male teachers, under the care of Mr. R. J. Nelson, A.M. A similar institution for female teachers has also been opened—15, Charlotte-row, Walworth-road—under the care of Miss Johnstone (late of Edinburgh). Receipts, £2605 11s. 4d.; payments, £1776 13s. 5d. Treasurer, G. W. ALEXANDER, Esq.; Honorary Secretaries, Rev. H. RICHARD, JOSEPH BARRETT, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without, London; C. T. JONES, Assistant Secretary.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

The object of this Association is the liberation of religion from all State interference. The modes of action adopted are—the collection of information on the nature and tendency of such interference; the publication of essays, &c., on the subject for popular use; the employment of lecturers to explain and enforce the principles of the Society; the promotion of the return to parliament of men of integrity and ability, ready to promote the objects of the Society, and the support of such members in their efforts; and the placing of the question of national religious establishments upon the ground of what is due to pure and undefiled religion, and the best interests of the people. During the past year deputations have been sent to the principal towns of England and Wales, and the public meetings have been attended by large and enthusiastic audiences. Receipts, £2811 1s. 11d.; expenditure, £2519 15s. 2d. The Executive Committee have commenced issuing a series of works pervaded by the main principles recognized by Nonconformists, under the title of “The Library for the Times,” for which a separate fund is established. Treasurer, Mr. W. EDWARDS; Secretary, Mr. J. CARVELL WILLIAMS. Office, 41, Ludgate-hill.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

This School is under the patronage of the Queen. It was founded for the reception of children of both sexes, of all denominations, and from every part of the United Kingdom, at Hoxton, in the year 1758. It was subsequently removed to the City-road, and thence, in the year 1847, to Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, where 240 children are clothed, educated, and wholly maintained. They are received at the age of seven years, and remain until they are fourteen, when, as far as practicable, situations are provided for them; and as an encouragement to good conduct, they are annually rewarded for the seven following years. Her Majesty gave, during the past year, 250 guineas to its funds, and presented the son of a poor Dissenting minister in virtue of that donation. Total receipts last year, £7180 5s. 9d.; total expenditure, £4869 10s. 4d.; the average cost per child being £21 4s. 1½d. Treasurer, T. M. COOMBS, Esq.; Secretary, JOSEPH SOUL. Office, 32, Ludgate-hill.

NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD-HILL.

INSTITUTED 1844.

The design of the Institution is thus expressed in its “Fundamental Law.—That it being the design of this charity to receive and bless the fatherless infant, *without distinction of sex, place, or religious connexion*, it shall be a rule absolute, beyond the control of any future General Meeting, or any Act of Incorporation, that, while the education of the infant family shall be strictly religious and scriptural, no denominational catechism whatever shall be introduced, and that no particular forms whatever shall be imposed on any child contrary to the religious convictions of the surviving parent or guardian of such child.”

Its object is to board, clothe, nurse, and educate the infant orphan under eight years of age, and until it shall be eligible to enjoy the aid of those institutions which provide for the fatherless above that age. The lease of the premises at Stamford-hill at present occupied by this charity expiring in March last, the Committee are now at a rental of £220, and the Board are engaged in active steps to secure a permanent and suitable habitation for the infant family. £262 10s. has been contributed by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, £100 by the Corporation of the City of London, and one hundred guineas each have been promised by Dr. Reed, and Messrs. D. W. Wire, W. Leavers, and W. Monk. £1916 7s. have already been subscribed. An election of children takes place every half-year, every subscriber of a half guinea being entitled to one vote, and five guineas constituting a life subscription: the number of votes increasing with the amount of the subscription. There are at present 104 children on the foundation. The receipts to March, 1851, amounted to £2808 4s. 4d.; expenditure, £2804 3s. 8d. Patron, Her MAJESTY; Treasurer, Baron L. DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P.; Sub-Treasurer, Rev. A. REED, D.D.; Hon. Secretaries, D. W. WIRE, Esq., and Rev. T. AVELING; Sub-Secretary and Collector, Mr. JOHN CUZNER. Office, 32, Poultry.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

This Society was established for the support of free schools for the destitute poor of London and its suburbs. According to the report presented at the Seventh Annual Meeting in May last, there were 102 schools in the Union; voluntary teachers, 1341; of children—week days 6021, week evenings 5572, Sundays 10,861; paid teachers, 180; scholars in industrial classes, 2062. Amounts in special grants made during the past year amounted to £537; continuous grants promised and paid yearly, £847 ls.; sums paid to local schools, £204 11s. 11d.; amounts spent on Bibles and hymn books, £88 15s.; contributions for emigration purposes, £951 14s.—part of which sum had been expended in sending out three girls and eighty-one boys; total number sent out from the schools up to the last meeting, 307. Receipts, £3287 11s. 11d.; expenditure, £3066 6s. 5d. A *Shoe-black* Society had been established for employing boys from the Ragged Schools, their average weekly earnings being 8s. President, Right Hon. Earl of SHAFTESBURY; Treasurer, R. C. L. BEVAN, Esq.; Secretary, Mr. J. G. GENT. Office, 1, Exeter-hall, Strand.

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE JEWS.

This Society originated in 1842. From the Eighth Annual Report, presented at the public meeting April 25, 1851, it appears that nine foreign and ten home missionaries are employed. The Jewish Mission College, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, is under the superintendence of the Rev. A. Wintzer, Rev. J. A. Miller, and Mr. Davidson. The receipts of the past year amounted to £4858 15s.; expenditure, £4572 8s. 4d. Treasurer, J. D. PAUL, Esq.; Resident Secretary, Mr. GEORGE YONGE. Office, 3, Crescent, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

SEAMEN'S CHRISTIAN FRIEND SOCIETY.

This Society has laboured among the seamen of the port of London for several years with great success. During the last year 232 services were held in the Bethel Chapel, 160 services on board ships, making a total of 392 services, exclusive of the labours of the Sunday-school teachers. Upwards of 15,000 tracts have been distributed, besides several copies of the Holy Scriptures. The Bethel and Sabbath-schools have been well attended. Total receipts, £214 18s. 2d.; expenditure, £310 4s. 8d. President, Dr. W. OXLEY; Hon. Secretary, C. W. MOODY.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is the religious instruction of sailors, by visitation in vessels, the circulation of Bibles, tracts, and other publications, and attention to the moral and religious instruction of seamen while on shore. In the Eighteenth Annual Report, presented at the Annual Meeting in May, 1851, it is stated that during the year 677 meetings had been held on ship-board in the port of London and various other ports, and that the attendance of seamen was 11,448. There had been 820 meetings on shore, attended by 14,749 seamen; 25,338 visits had been paid to ships, 6498 to seamen's lodging-houses, 1078 to seamen's families, and 727 to sick seamen. 2917 Bibles and Testaments had been sold, and 1373 tracts distributed. The receipts amounted to £2641 1s.; expenses, £2619 19s. 3d. President, Right Hon. Earl DUCIE; Treasurer, THOMAS HANKEY, Esq.; Secretary, Mr. T. A. FIELDWICK. Office, 2, Jeffrey-square, St. Mary Axe.

THE WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY.

FOUNDED IN 1847.

Its object is "to inculcate religion, and to promote the social and moral improvement of the working classes, by the circulation of appropriate tracts." A new tract is published weekly, and circulated by auxiliaries, subscribers, and others, in the degraded districts of the metropolis, and in various parts of the country. For the benefit of foreigners a series of tracts have been published in the continental languages. During the past year 138,252 tracts had been issued. Receipts, £315 6s. 3d.; expenses, £261 9s. 1d. Treasurer, W. GARLICK, Esq.; Secretary, Rev. W. H. ELLIOTT. Office, 8, St. Ann's-lane, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL-BUILDING SOCIETY.

FOUNDED IN 1848.

The object is to erect Congregational Chapels in the metropolis and its vicinity, where they are most needed. During the past year eight new chapels have been commenced or completed. Receipts, £5912 12s.; expenses, £5871 14s. 4d. Treasurer, J. R. MILLS, Esq.; Secretaries, Rev. C. GILBERT and Rev. T. DAVIES. Office, Congregational Library, Bloomfield-street, Finsbury.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM PROTESTANT DISSENTING MINISTERS.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

The objects relieved by this Society are Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist denominations, in England and Wales, who have been settled pastors of congregations, and who have resigned their office in consequence of incapacity by age or other infirmities. Treasurer, T. PIPER, Esq.; Secretary, Rev. G. ROGERS. The committee meets quarterly at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry.

THE MINISTERS' FRIEND OR ASSOCIATE FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Its object is to assist pastors of Congregational Churches in England, whose incomes are inadequate to their support. Number of ministers assisted last year, 102; amount distributed, £805. Treasurer, Mr. ALDERMAN HUNTER; Secretary, Rev. C. GILBERT. The Committee meet quarterly in the Congregational Library, Bloomfield-street, Finsbury.

SOCIETY FOR ASSISTING TO APPRENTICE THE CHILDREN OF DISSENTING MINISTERS OF EVANGELICAL SENTIMENTS.

INSTITUTED 1829.

Treasurer, Mr. ALDERMAN CHALLIS; Secretary, Rev. J. SPONG. The Committee meets in January and July, and the elections take place in March and September, at the Congregational Library.

THE RETREAT ALMSHOUSES,

Retreat-street, Hackney.—This charity was founded by the late S. Robinson, Esq., for twelve widows of Dissenting ministers, eight Independents, and four Baptists. Each widow must be fifty years old. Two chambers and £13 per annum are allowed to each beneficiary.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

FOUNDED IN 1848.

Its object is the education and the care of idiots; "to shelter them from misery and scorn—to make them safe—to find them a home—to provide them suitable occupation, and so save them from vacancy and fatuity." The establishments are at Park-house, Highgate, and Essex-hall, Colchester. Number of patients, 195. Receipts for the past year, £8104 7s. 4d.; expenditure, £7449 14s. The Committee contemplate the erection of a National Establishment capable of providing for 300 patients; for this £2229 1s. have already been received. Treasurer, M. T. SMITH, Esq., M.P.; Secretaries, JAMES HOLLOWAY, D.D., and ANDREW REED, D.D. Office, 29, Poultry.

SOCIETIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE

Exist in most of the towns, and in many of the hamlets and villages of Great Britain. In the metropolis a society has recently been formed, called "the London Temperance League." These institutions are supported by members of various religious denominations. They are exerting a beneficial influence on the community, but accurate statistics cannot be furnished.

* * * The members of other denominations contribute liberally to most of the forementioned institutions.

THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION.

The BAPTIST UNION of the United Kingdom consists of a number of Baptist ministers, churches, and associations, recognising the right of every separate Church having within itself authority to exercise all ecclesiastical discipline. The objects contemplated by the Union are—The extension of brotherly love and union, the promotion of united exertion, and to obtain accurate statistical information relative to the Baptist connexion. The "Baptist Manual" for 1851 states that in 1850 the Baptist Churches in the United Kingdom were 1920. For churches new, or newly entered, 84 are to be added to this number, and 28 are to be deducted for churches extinct or erroneously entered. The present number is stated at 1976. The total number of churches reporting their state is 981, and the result of the return is as follows:—

Increase:—By Profession	14,001	Decrease:—By Death.....	2,351
By Letter	2,567	By Letter	2,424
By Restoration.....	3,103	By Withdrawment	777
		By Exclusion.....	1,964
Total.....	19,671	Total.....	7,516

Total clear increase in 981 churches, 12,155. There are *thirty-five* associations, containing together 1022 churches, and 100,391 members. Besides the regular chapels of the denomination there are about 457 village stations, where preaching and other religious exercises are stately conducted. 110,105 children are taught in Sunday schools by 14,746 teachers.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

FORMED IN 1792.

From the report presented in April last, it appeared that the total number of members in the Mission Churches was 5013; 194 stations and sub-stations; 176 assistant teachers, 118 native preachers, and 40 missionaries. The number of translated copies of the Scriptures printed during the past year, 17,500; the number distributed, 32,442. There are more than eighty day-schools in connection with the Mission, in which about 3000 children are instructed; and forty-seven Sunday-schools, with 2344 children. Total receipts, £19,064 18s. 5d.; expenditure, £24,816 9s. 9d. Treasurers, W. B. GORNEY, Esq., S. M. PETO, Esq., M.P.; Secretaries, Rev. F. TRESTRILL, E. B. UNDERHILL, Esq. Office, 33, Moorgate-street, City.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This Society was instituted in 1797, for the encouragement and support of preaching the Gospel in the villages and towns of Great Britain. From the report presented at the Annual Meeting in April last it appears that more than 100 missionaries were employed, aided by gratuitous assistants. The average number of children in Sunday-schools has been 7000, instructed by 900 teachers. Receipts, £3895 9s. 4d.; expenditure, £4342 7s. 6d. Treasurer, J. R. BOUSFIELD, Esq.; Secretary, Rev. S. J. DAVIS. Office, 33, Moorgate-street, City.

BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.

FORMED IN 1814.

The object of this Society is the diffusion of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, principally by the employment of missionaries and readers in Ireland, the establishment of schools, and the distribution of Bibles and tracts. The last report states that the Society has thirteen stations; church members, 508, being an increase in the past year of forty. Thirteen missionaries are employed, and Sunday and day-schools are in active operation. Receipts, £2297 15s. 8d.; expenses, £4125 19s. 9d. Treasurer, J. TRITTON, Esq.; Secretary, Rev. W. GROSER. Office, 33, Moorgate-street, City.

BAPTIST BIBLE TRANSLATION SOCIETY.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

The object of the Society is: "To aid in printing and circulating those translations of the Holy Scriptures from which the British and Foreign Bible Society has withdrawn its assistance, on the ground that the words relating to the ordinance of baptism have been translated by terms signifying immersion; and further, to aid in producing and circulating other versions of the Word of God, similarly faithful and complete." There were issued from the press during the past year, in Sanscrit, 1500; in Bengali, 4500; Hindi, 2000. The distribution of Scriptures had been 32,442, which, added to the distributions of former years, makes a total of 454,572 copies, in whole or part, of the Word of God sent out from the Baptist Mission Press. Receipts during the year, £1726 6s. 5d.; expenses, £1754 6s. 5d.

Treasurer, G. T. KENYS, Esq.; Secretary, Rev. EDWARD STEANE, D.D. Office, 33, Moor-gate-street.

MISCELLANEOUS BAPTIST FUNDS.

The *Particular Baptist* Fund was founded in 1717; the object is the education of ministers, assistance of poor Churches, &c.; income, £2493 6s. 6d.; expenditure, £2418 18s. 4d. The *Baptist Magazine* Fund, founded in 1809, for the relief of ministers' widows; income not stated; expenditure, £85. The *Bath Society*, founded in 1816, for the support of superannuated ministers: income, £413 9s. 1d.; expenditure, £555 5s. 10d. *Baptist Building* Fund, having been transformed for the most part into a Loan Fund, presents no particulars suitable for insertion. *New Selection Hymn Book* Fund, founded in 1829, for the relief of widows and orphans of ministers and missionaries; income not stated; expenditure, £208.

BAPTIST COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS.

Bristol: 228 students; income, £1483; expenditure, £1215. Haverfordwest: eleven students; income, £281 4s. 7d.; expenditure, £269 4s. 3d. Horton: sixteen students; income, £1004 8s. 5d.; expenditure, £939 1s. 10d. Leicester: ten students; income, £434 17s. 5d.; expenditure, £503 8s. 5d. Pontypool: twelve students; income, £635 17s. 2d.; expenditure, £601 10s. 7d. Stepney: twenty students; income, £1921 19s. 4d.; expenditure, £1866 8s. 7d.

GENERAL BAPTIST DENOMINATION.

From the minutes of the *Eighty-second* Annual Association of the New Connexion of General Baptists, held at Derby, in June, 1851—Chairman, J. F. WINKS; Moderators, J. B. PIKE, W. FOGG; Secretary, R. KENNY—it appeared that the number of churches is 144; stated ministers, 103; members, 18,613; Sunday-school teachers, 3806; scholars, 24,639.

GENERAL BAPTIST MISSIONS.—From the report of the Foreign Stations it appeared that there are 262 members in the Mission Churches.

The ACADEMY for the instruction of young ministers had in it eight students.

"The General Baptist Repository and Missionary Observer" is the monthly organ of the denomination. Receipts, £397 9s. 6d.

The next Association will be held at *Louth*, June, 1852.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONNEXION.

At the *One Hundred and Eighth* Annual Conference between the Methodist Ministers, begun in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Wednesday, July 30, 1851, JOHN HANNAH, D.D., President; JOHN FARRAR, Secretary, the numbers in Society were reported as follows:—

	Members.	Relative state.	
GREAT BRITAIN	302,207	Decrease	56,068
IRELAND	20,815	"	292
MISSIONS:—			
EUROPE (Germany, France, Switzerland, and Gibraltar)	1,938	Increase	82
ASIA (India and Ceylon)	1,949	"	6
AUSTRALIA AND POLYNESIA	18,137	"	684
AFRICA, Southern	4,621	"	256
" Western	6,608	"	611
WEST INDIES—Antigua District	12,397	Decrease	192
St. Vincent's and Demerara ditto	13,327	"	215
Jamaica and Honduras Bay ditto	18,306	"	2,411
Bahama ditto	2,862	"	490
Hayti ditto	412	Increase	25
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA:—			
Western Canada (Indian Stations)	1,861	"	780
Eastern Canada District	3,769	Decrease	80
Nova Scotia ditto	5,187	Increase	494
New Brunswick ditto	3,911	"	186
Newfoundland ditto	2,607	"	414
Hudson's Bay ditto	119		
Total number of members under the care of the British and Irish Conferences	421,133		
Last year	477,245		
TOTAL DECREASE			56,112
Number of members under the care of the Wesleyan Conference in Canada, in connection with British Conference			26,213

The number of regular ministers and preachers on trial, and those who are superannuated and supernumerary, is as follows:—

In Great Britain	1,225
In Ireland	156
On Foreign Stations	394

Total 1,775

Number of ministers belonging to the Wesleyan Conference in Canada, in connection with the British Conference, including supernumeraries and superannuated 187

To the ministers and preachers above-named must be added a very important source of supply for a large portion of the smaller chapels and preaching stations, namely:—"LOCAL PREACHERS." Most of these are persons engaged in business, gratuitous labourers in the circuits in which they reside. These number, it is said, about 15,000. No mention is made of them in the "Minutes of Conference," but their names are published in the "Lists of Appointments" issued in their respective circuits. Many thousands of the older and more experienced members of society fill various offices, as stewards, class leaders, prayer leaders, visitors of the sick, &c.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

Centenary-hall, Bishopsgate-street Within, was established in 1816,* to combine, on a plan at once systematic and efficient, the exertions of the Societies and Congregations of the Wesleyan Methodists, in the support and enlargement of the Foreign Missions first established by the Rev. John Wesley, M.A., and the Rev. Thomas Coke, LL.D., and others; and which are now from year to year carried on under the sanction and direction of the Conference of "the people called Methodists."

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

Central Stations called Circuits occupied by the Society in various parts of the world	322
Chapels and other Preaching Places, as far as ascertained	3,106
Missionaries and Assistant Missionaries	432
Other Paid Agents, as Catechists, Interpreters, Day-school Teachers, &c.	864
Unpaid Agents, as Sabbath-school Teachers, &c.	8,071
Full and accredited Church Members	104,235
On Trial for Church Membership	7,846
Scholars, deducting for those who attend both Day and Sabbath-schools	80,070
Printing Establishments	8

It was stated at the Annual Meeting in 1851 that the receipts during the year then ended had been £124,608 16s. 5d., leaving the General Treasurers in advance £19,947 2s. 1d. General Treasurers, THOMAS FARMER, Esq., and the Rev. JOHN SCOTT; Secretaries, JOHN BEECHAM, D.D., ELIJAH HOOLE, GEORGE OSBORN, and WILLIAM ARTHUR, M.A. Office, Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate-street Within.

OTHER WESLEYAN INSTITUTIONS.

WESLEYAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.—This Institution was formed for the training of candidates for the Wesleyan ministry. It consists of two branches, or colleges, one situated at Richmond, in Surrey; the other at Didsbury, near Manchester. They are both governed by the same laws, subject to the same internal regulations, and supported by the same funds, raised principally by the voluntary contributions of members of the Wesleyan Societies. The plan of tuition includes English composition and elocution, geography, and history; mathematics; natural philosophy; logic; and mental and moral philosophy; the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages; theology, including the evidences, doctrines, duties, and institutions of Christianity; general principles of Church order, with a strict exposition of Wesleyan discipline; the pastoral office and care; Biblical criticism; the best mode of studying the Scriptures; interpretation; Roman, Greek, and Hebrew antiquities, and ecclesiastical history. The officers are: a President, who is non-resident, and who has the general superintendency of both branches; for each branch a House Governor, who has the domestic charge of the establishment and the pastoral care and superintendence of the students, a Theological Tutor, a Classical and Mathematical Tutor, and an Assistant Tutor. The Rev. JABEZ BUNTING, D.D., is the President; the Rev. JOHN HANNAH, D.D., and the Rev. THOMAS JACKSON, are the Theological Tutors; the Rev. SAMUEL JACKSON, and the Rev. JOHN BOWERS, are the House Governors; the Rev. JOHN FARRAR, and the Rev. JONATHAN CROWTHER, are the Classical and Mathematical Tutors; and the Rev. ROBERT N. YOUNG, and the Rev. GEORGE B. OLVER, B.A., are the Assistant Tutors. The number

* Virtually, however, the Missions commenced as early as 1786.

of students who are receiving instruction is seventy, and the term of residence is three years. There is a Committee of Management, consisting of ministers and laymen, which meets once in each month. The two establishments are conducted at an expense of about £5000 per annum.

CHAPEL BUILDING FUND.—According to the Thirty-second Report, the number of applications made to the Committee since the preceding Conference had been 106. Of these fifty-two were for new chapels, twenty-six for enlargements, ten for school-houses, six for organs, and twelve for sales. Of these eighty-seven had been allowed—namely, forty-one new chapels, twenty-three enlargements, eight schools, six organs, and nine sales. Out of the seventy-two chapels and schools allowed to be built or enlarged, twenty-five were either to be free from debt, or the debt was not to be increased. The entire cost of the buildings was £33,699 18s. The same item, in the report of last year, was £24,275, showing an advance of £17,424. The amount of debt on the above outlay was £9568, and the expected income £1880 9s. The return of buildings completed within the year amounted to 100. Of these fifty-seven were completed according to rule, twenty-three had received no sanction from the Committee, and in twenty-six cases the final debt had exceeded the sum agreed on. In the fifty-seven cases in which rule had been observed there were twenty-five new chapels, eighteen enlargements, four school-houses, and four organs, the aggregate cost of which was £13,452 6s. 7d.

GENERAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—The Twelfth Report contains the following summary:—*Sabbath-schools*, 4434; teachers, 86,253; scholars, 465,875. *Day-schools*: boys, 54; girls, 56; mixed schools, 247. *Infant-schools*, 40. Total number of scholars in day-schools, 38,623. About one-half of the expense is raised by the children's pence. The cost of erecting thirteen new schools was £8637 12s. 6d. Towards defraying the expense the Committee of Council on Education have made grants amounting to £1936, besides a further sum towards furnishing the schools of £293, and £614 towards the increase of teachers' salaries. The annual expenditure was £4753 10s.; expenses, £3152 5s. 8d.

WESLEYAN NORMAL TRAINING INSTITUTION.—Large and extensive buildings were opened in October, 1851, in Horseferry-road, Westminster, as a Normal Establishment for the training of sixty male and forty female students. Entrance fee, £15, which is to cover the expense of boarding and lodging for twelve months. Five practising schools are attached, capable of receiving 2000 scholars. The estimated cost of the buildings was £35,000, the whole of which, with the exception of about £3000, had been raised when the last report was published. The Rev. JOHN SCOTT, Principal; W. A. SUGDEN, B.A., Head Master; Rev. M. C. TAYLOR, Secretary.

OTHER WESLEYAN INSTITUTIONS are as follows:—*Schools* for the sons of the itinerant preachers at Woodhouse-grove and Bath. *Children's Fund*, for the support of the children of preachers. *Contingent Fund*, for making good the deficiencies of particular circuits, and for relief in cases of affliction, &c. *Methodist Ministers' Annuity Society*, for the benefit of worn-out preachers, and of widows of preachers.

The next ANNUAL CONFERENCE is appointed to be held at Sheffield, commencing Wednesday, July 28, 1852.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST LOCAL PREACHERS' MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.—This Society was founded in October, 1849. It consists of accredited Local Preachers in Great Britain, and its object is to provide relief in sickness, old age, and at death. The terms of subscription are—Admission, 10s. and 3s. per quarter; the relief in sickness not to be less than 8s. per week. About 1300 members are already enrolled. The receipts amounted last year to £1395 9s. 4d.; the expenditure to £1257 8s. 8d. President, ISAAC ENGLISH; Treasurer, JAMES WILD, Esq.; Hon. Secretary, WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq.; Acting Secretary, Mr. CRESSWELL, 5, Albert-terrace, Knightsbridge.

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.

This Denomination was the earliest offshoot from the parent body, having seceded in 1797 on the ground of Church government. Its founders considered that Methodism ought to exist as a distinct Church, with its own independent organization, and in the full and unfettered enjoyment of its religious privileges. They therefore contended for public worship in Church hours, the administration of Baptism and the Lord's Supper by their own preachers, the admittance of lay representatives in Conference, and the formation of a liberal constitution, securing for the laity a voice in all matters of government, discipline, and finance. These privileges being denied by the Conference of the old body, they organized themselves into a new denomination, in which all these rights were established and enjoyed.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Conference, composed of Ministers and Lay Representatives, was held at Ashton-under-Lyne, June 9, and following days. T. WATERHOUSE, President; G. C. ROBINSON, Secretary. The state of the Connexion was reported as follows:—

	Chapels.	Societies and Congregations.	Preachers and Missionaries.	Local Preachers.	Members.	Sabbath Schools.	Sunday-School Teachers.	Sunday-School Scholars.
England	290	299	83	790	16,962	266	7,130	50,000
Ireland	13	106	10	10	706	...	...	...
Canada	56	510	50	82	3,922	...	...	...
Totals	359	915	143	882	21,590	266	7,130	50,000

According to the returns of this body for 1851, it raised for its Canadian and Irish Missions the sum of £2584 19s. 3d., and upwards of £3428 for other Connexional funds, in addition to the ordinary support of the ministry. It has a Book-room Establishment, which issues two monthly periodicals, whose united circulation extends to about 18,000 copies. The net profits of the Book-room for 1851 were £609 15s. The Jubilee Fund now amounts to £6653 19s.

The next CONFERENCE was appointed to be held at Huddersfield, on Whit-Monday, 1852.

WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION.

This Association was formed in 1834, in consequence of misunderstandings between several leading members of the Connexion and the Conference on points of discipline. The members of the Association were at first distinguished by the name of Warrenites, in consequence of the very prominent part taken by Dr. Samuel Warren in the proceedings. The *sixteenth* Annual Assembly of the Representatives of the Association was held in Lady-lane Chapel, Leeds, July and August, 1851. JOHN PETERS, President; ROBERT ECKETT, Secretary.

	Preachers and Ministers.	Local Preachers.	Leaders.	Members in Society.	Members on Trial.	Chapels.	Preaching Stations.	Sunday Schools.	Sunday Scholars.	Sunday School Teachers.
United Kingdom	92	1068	1388	20,619	684	330	189	334	44,692	7374
Germany (Hamburg)	1	...	1	7	...	...	1	1	70	5
Jamaica	3	...	...	698	...	...	...	..	..	...
Winconsin	1	15	9	130	2	3	10	5	120	40
Australia (Melbourne)....	1	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	98	1083	1398	21,484	686	333	200	340	44,882	7419

FUNDS OF THE ASSOCIATION.—Preachers' Children Fund, £605 17s. 8d.; Benevolent Fund, for various purposes, £447 0s. 2d.; Chapel Fund, £527 5s. 7d.; Sunday School Fund, £917 5s. 7d.; Local Preachers' Fund, £924 12s. 10d.; Home and Foreign Missions, £2834 10s. 8½d.

The next ANNUAL ASSEMBLY of the Association is appointed to be held in Sever-street Chapel, Manchester, July 28, 1852.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN CONNEXION.

This denomination was founded in the year 1815. Its *Thirty-third* Annual Conference, composed of ministers and representatives from the people, was held in Hicks Mill Chapel, Gwennap, Cornwall, commencing on Wednesday, July 30, 1851. President, RICHARD KINSMAN; Secretary, JACOB HUNT PRIOR.

The following particulars are taken from the Table of Statistics:—

Itinerant Preachers	145	MISSIONARY SOCIETY.	
Local Preachers	1,187	Home Stations	34
Chapels	443	Islands Adjacent	3
Deaths	184	North America and Australia	12
Emigration	170		—49
On Trial	600	MISSIONARIES EMPLOYED.	
Members	15,455	On Home Stations	51
Sunday Scholars	16,700	Adjacent Islands	5
Sunday School Teachers	3,853	North America and Australia	24
			—80

The next ANNUAL CONFERENCE is appointed to commence in Grosvenor-street Chapel, Southsea, Portsmouth, Wednesday, July 28, 1852.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

The *Twenty-sixth* Annual General Meeting was held in Essex-street Chapel, Strand, June 11, 1851. W. WANSEY, Esq., in the chair. From the report it appeared that during the past year active measures had been employed for the dissemination of Unitarian principles. Week evening lectures, under the auspices of the Society, had been delivered at various literary institutions of London, and thousands of tracts had been distributed. Pecuniary aid had been granted towards the erection and enlargement of Unitarian chapels, besides grants towards the salaries of ministers. The receipts amounted to £1215 7s. 11d.; the expenditure to £886 15s. 5d.

THE LONDON DOMESTIC MISSION SOCIETY had established day and infant schools in connexion with the mission stations. The reading-room and library contained about 1500 volumes. Week evening classes had been formed. Receipts, £727 1s. 3d.; expenses, £753 12s. 1d.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—From the report furnished by the Association, it appears that about 136 schools are connected with the denomination, in which 16,175 children are taught by 2665 teachers. The receipts were £221 5s. 6½d.; expenses, £204 1s. 8½d.

UNITARIAN CHAPELS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Place.	Minister.	Lord's Day.
Little Carter-lane, St. Paul's	Rev. Joseph Hutton, LL.D.	½ past 11, morn.
Essex-street, Strand	Rev. T. Madge	½ past 11, morn.
New Gravel-pit, Hackney	Rev. J. Boucher	11, morn.; ½ past 6, even.
Little Portland-street, Regent-st.	Rev. E. Tagart; Dr. Sadler	½ past 11, morn.; 7, even.
Stamford-street, Blackfriars	Various	½ past 11, morn.; 7, even.
Worship-street, Shoreditch	Rev. B. Mardon	11, morn.
Stoke Newington Green	Rev. Dr. Cromwell	11, morn.
Effra-road, Brixton	Rev. Dr. Harrison	11, morn.
Roslyn-street, Hampstead	Rev. Dr. Sadler	½ past 11, morn.
Arnold's-place Dockhead, Bermondsey	Rev. J. O. Squirer	½ past 6, even.
Church-street, Deptford		11 morn.

RELIGIOUS BODIES IN SCOTLAND.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND meets at Edinburgh on Thursday, the 20th May, 1852. Lord High Commissioner, Lord Belhaven; Moderator, Rev. Dr. M'Leod of Morven. The Church of Scotland comprehends 1160 congregations, including parishes and *quoad sacra* chapels. It is divided into sixteen provincial synods and eighty-three presbyteries. Theological students in connexion with the Established Church finish their course of training at one of the Scottish Universities. During the year ending April 1851, the amount raised for Missionary and Educational purposes was £25,529 15s. 9d.

Besides the Parochial Schools, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has 179 other schools, which are more directly under her own inspection, and in which there are about 14,000 pupils. The Missionaries of the Church labour chiefly at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in India; in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Guiana, Australia, New Zealand, and other British colonies; there are also Missionaries labouring among the Jews in London, Cochin, Karlsruhe, and Gibraltar. The Church of Scotland, though existing in a mixed form, partly Episcopalian and partly Presbyterian, from 1567, can only be said to date from 1638, when the Assembly asserted its independence of the court and prelates, and became entirely Presbyterian.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND meets at Edinburgh on the 20th May, 1852. Rev. Dr. Duff, of Calcutta, Moderator. The Free Church comprehends 838 congregations, including preaching stations. It is divided into seventeen synods and seventy-one presbyteries. The number of Theological Students is about 200. They are trained at the New College, Edinburgh, under the following Professors:—*Principal*—Wm. Cunningham, D.D.; *Divinity*—James Bannerman and James Buchanan, D.D.; *Exegetic Theology*—A. Black, D.D.; *Divinity and Church History*—Wm. Cunningham, D.D.; *Oriental Languages*—J. Duncan, LL.D.; *Natural Science*—J. Fleming, D.D.; *Moral Philosophy*—P. C. Macdougall; *Logic*—A. C. Fraser, A.M.; *Classics*—Rev. John Millar. There is a very extensive library connected with the College, for the use of students. During the year ending March, 1851, the amount raised for Missions and Education was £53,133 14s. 5d., and for all purposes, including Sustentation Fund, Missions, Education, Building Fund, &c., £303,484 6s. 9½d. It supports a considerable number of missionaries, besides native teachers, catechists, and preachers; they labour in India, Africa, Australia, Canada, West Indies, and other British colonies. The Jewish Mission has selected for stations Pesth, Lemberg, Constantinople, and Amsterdam. The Educational Institute of the Free Church receives the Government grant, and supports about 420 Congregational Schools, 176 District Schools, 13 Missionary Schools, 7 Grammar Schools, 2 Normal, and 33 Industrial Schools. There are in all 689 teachers, receiving their salaries, in whole or in part, from its funds. The number of children attending the schools is stated to be about 50,000, besides the pupils and students attending the Normal Schools. This Church originated in the memorable disruption from the Church of Scotland in 1843.

THE SYNOD OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH meets at Edinburgh on the 3rd May, 1852. The Rev. Dr. Lindsay, Glasgow, moderator. The United Presbyterian Church comprehends 500 congregations, and is divided into 29 presbyteries. The Theological Seminary opens each year, at Edinburgh, on the first Tuesday of August, and the session continues eight weeks. Students, after the usual classical and philosophical studies at one of the Scottish Universities, attend this Divinity Hall five sessions under the following Professors:—*Sacred Languages and Biblical Criticism*—William Lindsay, D.D.; *Hermeneutics*—John Eadie, LL.D., D.D.; *Exegetical Theology*—John Brown, D.D.; *Systematic Theology*—J. Harper, D.D.; *Ecclesiastical History*—N. McMichael, D.D. An extensive library is connected with the institution. The sum raised for charitable and religious purposes, exclusive of stipends to ministers, and congregational efforts for the reduction of church debt, from 1st May, 1850, to 1st May, 1851, was £20,683 14s. 8½d. If ministers' stipends are included, the total amount raised last year will be about £155,000. The missionary business of the Church is conducted by a board of forty, appointed by the Synod, of whom ten retire annually, and ten new members take their place. Connected with the missionary machinery of this denomination, there is published a "Monthly Missionary Record," with a circulation of 42,000 per month, and a "Juvenile Missionary Magazine," with a monthly circulation of 38,000. There is also a Mission Ship, supplied and supported by the children. The number of Missionaries is upwards of 70, and their fields of labour are—Canada, West Indies, Africa, Persia, and Australia. The United Presbyterian Church was constituted in 1847 by the union of the Secession and Relief Synods. The Secession Church was originated in 1732 by the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, and three other ministers of the Established Church; and the Relief Synod was founded by the Rev. Thos. Gillespie, in 1752.

THE SYNOD OF UNITED ORIGINAL SECEDERS meets at Edinburgh on the Monday after the last Sabbath of April. This Church comprehends 42 congregations, and is divided into seven presbyteries. It has a Theological Seminary, which meets at Edinburgh, and is presided over by the Rev. Dr. McCrie and Rev. Benjamin Laing. The Synod was formed by a union effected in 1842 between the Associate Synod of Original Seceders and the Associate Synod of Original Burghers, these being the parties who declined to enter into the United Secession Church at the union in 1820.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD meets at Glasgow on the Monday after the fourth Sabbath of April, 1852. This Church comprehends 39 congregations in Scotland, divided

into six presbyteries. It has also two Synods in Ireland, with 38 congregations; and three in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Divinity Hall, which meets annually, at Paisley, on the second Tuesday of August, is presided over by the Rev. Andrew Symington, D.D. The Synod has at present two missionaries in Canada, two in New Zealand, and a missionary to the Jews in London. The Reformed Presbyterian Church was originated in 1706 by the Rev. John McMillan, who, after labouring some time by himself, was joined by Mr. Nairn, and these two, with some elders, in 1743, constituted the first Reformed Presbytery. They are frequently called *Cameronians* in Scotland, after the Rev. Richard Cameron, one of their worthies; and sometimes *Covenanters*, from their attachment to the Covenants.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND meets at Glasgow in April, 1852. The number of Churches at present in connexion is 100. The Theological Academy meets at Glasgow; the tutors are Dr. Wardlaw and A. Thompson, A.M. The regular course of study is four years. There is a good library connected with the Academy. The Congregational Union took its rise in 1812, and has been the means of maintaining the preaching of the Gospel in many neglected districts of the highlands, and especially the islands of Scotland.

THE EVANGELICAL UNION, and Independent Churches (not connected with the Congregational Union) fraternising with them, comprehend 50 congregations, with 27 ordained ministers. The Theological Institution, which meets at Glasgow, is under the care of the Rev. James Morrison and Rev. John Guthrie. This section of the Church was formed in 1843, by the separation of the Rev. James Morrison and others from the United Secession body, and the disjunction of a number of Churches from the Congregational Union, holding the same views as that gentleman. Their views are supported by two periodicals—the “Christian News” and the “Day Star.”

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS have in Scotland 13 circuits, 21 ministers, and 2876 church members; and in the Shetland Isle 4 circuits, 6 ministers, and 1223 church members. The Primitive and other sections of Methodists have also a few congregations in Scotland.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES in Scotland are about 100 in number. A Theological Institution in connection with these Churches was formed in 1846, which meets at Edinburgh. The Rev. Francis Johnston is tutor, and there are at present nine students. The Baptist Highland Mission holds its yearly meetings in the last week of April; the Baptist Union in the first week of August. The two form the Home Mission Agency of the Baptists of Scotland; the one for the towns, the other for the highlands and islands.

THE SCOTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH has 107 churches, under the superintendence of seven bishops. Right Rev. William Skinner, Primate-Bishop, elected in 1841. This Church has a Theological Institution at Edinburgh, with the following tutors:—*Divinity*—Right Rev. C. H. Terrot, D.D.; *Church History*, &c.—Rev. H. E. Moberly.

THE ENGLISH EPISCOPAL CHURCHES, not in connexion with the Episcopal Church of Scotland, are twelve in number.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH has about 80 congregations.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

INSTITUTED MAY 4, 1836.

Moderator, Rev. Joseph R. Welsh; *Clerk*, Rev. Professor Campbell; *Treasurer*, Alex. Gillespie, Esq.

THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, Exeter-hall, London. (Instituted 1844).

Biblical Theology and Literature.....	Rev. P. Lorimer.
Symbolic Theology and Ecclesiastical History.....	Rev. H. Campbell.
Practical Divinity.....	Rev. W. Nicholson.
Evidences of Christianity	Rev. A. Munro.
Pastoral Theology	Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.

SCHEMES OF THE CHURCH are:—*Foreign Mission*, Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D., London. *Home Mission*—Convener, Rev. A. Munro, Manchester; College Convener, W. Hamilton, Esq., London; School Convener, Professor Lorimer, London.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH, St. Martin's-le-Grand, near the General Post-office.—Ministers, Revs. Francis Martin and W. G. Dangars.

SWEDISH PROTESTANT CHURCH, Princes-square, Ratchliffe.—Minister, Rev. G. W. Carlson.

COLONIAL CHURCHES AND PASTORS.

CANADA WEST.

<i>Church.</i>	<i>Pastor.</i>
Albion.....	J. Wheeler
Asphodel.....	— Scanwright
Banie.....	A. Raymond
Belleville.....	—
Brentford.....	T. Lightbody
Brighton.....	—
Broke.....	N. McKennon
Burford.....	I. Vincent
Caledon.....	—
Coburgh.....	T. Snell
Cold Springs.....	W. Hayden
Darlington.....	J. Climie
Dawn.....	H. Wilson
Emmosa and Erin.....	J. Williams
Esquessing.....	H. Denney
George Town.....	J. Powell
Glandford.....	S. Finton
Guelph.....	J. J. Braine
Hamilton.....	R. Robinson
Innisfil.....	A. Raymond
Kingston.....	R. Fenwick
London.....	W. F. Clarke

<i>Church.</i>	<i>Pastor.</i>
Markham.....	S. Kribs
Newmarket.....	—
Niagara Falls.....	E. Ebbs
Norwich.....	S. Snider
Oakland.....	W. Hay
Oro.....	A. Raymond
Otterville.....	S. Snider
Paris.....	J. Vincent
Port Sarnia and Moore.....	J. Armour
Port Stanley.....	W. Alworth
Simcoe.....	W. Clarke
Southwold.....	J. Silcox
Stoufferville.....	L. Kribs
Stratford.....	J. Durrant
Sydenham.....	J. Williams
Toronto.....	J. Roaf
Second Congregation.....	A. Geikie
Toronto Institute.....	A. Lillie
Vaughan.....	T. Hodgskin
Warwick.....	J. Armour
Whitby.....	J. Geikie

CANADA EAST.

<i>Church.</i>	<i>Pastor.</i>
Abbotsford.....	R. Miles
Broome and Farnham.....	D. Connell
Brockville.....	J. T. Byrne
Bytown.....	—
Chateauguay.....	—
Danville, Shipton.....	A. J. Parker
Durham.....	D. Dunkerley
Eaton.....	E. J. Shirrill
English River.....	—
Granby.....	N. McLeod
Indian Lands.....	—
Inverness.....	—
L'Original and Hawkesbury	G. Anderson

<i>Church.</i>	<i>Pastor.</i>
Melbourne.....	D. Dunkerley
Montreal:—	—
First Church.....	H. Wilkes, D.D.
Second Church.....	— Marling
Phillipsburgh.....	—
Potton.....	—
Quebec.....	A. C. Geikie
Russelltown.....	H. Lancashire
Shipton.....	A. G. Parker
Stanstead.....	R. V. Hall
St. Andrew's.....	T. Bayne
St. Francis.....	{ P. P. O'Sunk- hirline

LOWER, OR ATLANTIC COLONIES.

<i>Church.</i>	<i>Pastor.</i>
New Brunswick:—	—
St. John.....	C. Mackay
Sheffield.....	J. Porter
Nova Scotia:—	—
Musquodoboit.....	J. Peart
Liverpool.....	S. G. Murkland

<i>Church.</i>	<i>Pastor.</i>
Nova Scotia:—	—
Halifax.....	{ W. H. Heude- bourck
Yarmouth.....	{ F. Tomkins, A. M.
Newfoundland:—St. John's	Geo. Schofield

AUSTRALIA.

<i>Church.</i>	<i>Pastor.</i>
New South Wales:—	—
Sydney.....	Dr. Ross
Second Church.....	J. Beaseley
Paramatta.....	—
Clarence River.....	J. Gibson
South Australia.....	R. W. Newland
Adelaide.....	T. Q. Stowe
Brighton.....	W. Nicholls
Gawler Town and Syn- doch Valley.....	{ G. Pinkstone
Hindmarsh and Albert Town.....	{ W. Hodge
Kensington.....	J. M. Strongman

<i>Church.</i>	<i>Pastor.</i>
Western Australia:—	—
Swan River, Perth.....	Henry Trigg
Port Philip:—Melbourne..	A. Morison
Van Dieman's Land.....	W. Anderson
Hobart Town.....	F. Miller
" ".....	J. Nisbet
Launceston:—	—
First Church.....	C. Price
Second Church.....	J. West
Green Ponds.....	W. Waterford
Richmond.....	—
New Zealand:—	—
New Plymouth.....	Horatio Groube

INDEPENDENT CHAPELS IN LONDON AND ITS SUBURBS.

WITH THE NAMES OF THEIR MINISTERS, AND THE TIME OF SERVICE.

The Services marked * are not conducted by the stated Minister.

PLACE.	MINISTER.	LORD'S-DAY.	WEEK EVEN. LECTURE.
Adelphi Chapel, Hackney-road...	W. Woodhouse	Morn ... Even	Wednesday
Albany-road, Camberwell...	G. Rogers	Morn ... Even	Thursday
— Chapel, Regent's-park...	J. Davies	Morn ... Even	Wednesday
Aldermanbury Postern, City ...	J. C. Davie	Morn ... Even	Wednesday
Aldersgate-street (Welsh) ...	W. Williams	Morn ... Even	Wednesday
Abney Chapel, Stoke Newington	J. Jefferson	Morn ... Even	Thursday
Barbican Chapel, City	R. Hamilton	Morn ... Even	Thursday
Bedford Ch., Bedford New Town	... ..	Morn ... Even	...
Bermondsey, Jamaica-row ...	G. Rose	Morn ... Even	Tuesday
— Neckinger-road ...	J. Boddington	Morn ... Even	Wednesday
Bishopsgate Chapel, City ... ..	... ..	Morn ... Even	Thursday
Brixton, Acre-lane	S. A. Dubourg	Morn ... Even	Wednesday
— hill	John Hall	Morn Aft Even	Wednesday
— Trinity Chapel	S. Eldridge... ..	Morn ... Even	Thursday
Buckingham Chapel, Pimlico ...	... ..	Morn ... Even	Thursday
Bethnal-green	J. Viney	Morn ... Even	Wednesday
— Ebenezer Chapel	R. Gibson	Morn ... Even	Tuesday
— Gibraltar Chapel	J. Brown	Morn ... Even	Tuesday
Bromley, Kent	G. Verrall	Morn ... Even	Thursday
Brompton, Trevor Chapel... ..	J. Morison, D.D.	Morn ... Even	Wednesday
Camberwell, Mansion-house Cha.	T. Burnet	Morn Aft	Friday
Camden-town, Ebenezer Chapel	J. W. Gittens	Morn ... Even	Wednesday
— Park Chapel ...	J. C. Harrison	Morn Aft. Even	Thursday
Chiswick Chapel... ..	S. J. Leblonde	Morn ... Even	Thursday
City-road Congregational Chapel	W. Spencer Edwards... ..	Morn ... Even	Wednesday
Clapham Chapel	J. Hill... ..	Morn ... Even	Tuesday
— road Chapel	J. B. Brown, B.A.	Morn ... Even	Thursday
Clapton Chapel ... ..	... ..	Morn ... Even	Thursday
Claremont Chapel, Pentonville...	J. Blackburn	Morn Aft* Even	Thursday
Collier's-rents, Southwark ...	J. K. De Verdon	Morn ... Even	Thursday
Coverdale Chapel, Limehouse ...	J. E. Richards	Morn ... Even	Wednesday
Commercial-road, East	J. Cartwright	Morn ... Even	Tuesday
Craven Chapel, Marlborough-st.	J. Leifchild, D.D.	Morn ... Even	Tuesday
Dalston, Myddleton-road	C. Dukes, M.A.	Morn Aft Even	Thursday
Deptford Chapel, High-street ...	J. Pulling	Morn Aft Even	Wednesday
— New-cross ...	W. J. Hope, M.A.	Morn ... Even	Wednesday
Ealing Chapel	G. J. Adeney	Morn ... Even	Wednesday
Enfield, Chase-side	G. Wilkinson	Morn Aft	Thursday
— Baker-street	S. J. Smith... ..	Morn ... Even	Friday
Edgeware ... ..	... ..	Morn ... Even	Thursday
Ebenezer Chapel, Ratcliffe ...	H. Harrison	Morn Aft Even	Thursday
Esher-street, Kennington-lane...	W. Leask	Morn ... Even	Thursday
Falcon-square, City	J. Bennett, D.D.	Morn ... Even	Thursday
Fetter-lane, Holborn... ..	H. Batchelor	Morn ... Even	Monday
Finchley Chapel	G. R. Birch... ..	Morn ... Even	Wednesday
Gravel-lane, Wapping	M. Jeula	Morn ... Even	Wednesday
Greenwich, Maize-hill	H. B. Jeula... ..	Morn ... Even	Wednesday
— Road Chapel	W. Lucy	Morn ... Even	Thursday
Guildford-st., Southwark (Welsh)	D. Davis	Morn Aft Even	Tuesday
Hackney, St. Thomas's-square...	Dr. Burder	Morn Aft* Even	Thursday
— Old Gravel Pits... ..	J. Davis	Morn ... Even	Thursday
— Gloucester Chapel ... ..	... ..	Morn ... Even	Wednesday
— Hampden Chapel ... ..	... ..	Morn ... Even	Friday
— Pembroke Chapel	G. Thomson	Morn ... Even	Thursday
Hammersmith, Broadway Chapel	J. T. Cumming	Morn ... Even	Wednesday
— Ebenezer Chapel	B. Isaacs	Morn ... Even	Thursday
Hare-court, Aldersgate-street ...	W. S. Palmer	Morn ... Even	Wednesday

PLACE.	MINISTER.	LORD'S-DAY.		WEEK EVEN. LECTURE.
Harley-street, Bow	S. Davies	Morn	Even	Thursday
Haverstock-hill, Hampstead-road	J. Nunn	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Highgate Chapel	...	...	...	Tuesday
Hanover Chapel, Peckham ... {	W. B. Collyer, D.D. ... {	Morn*	Aft	Even { Thursday
	J. H. Gamble }			noon }
Holloway Chapel, Islington ...	A. J. Morris	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Holywell-mound, Shoreditch ...	E. Mannerling	Morn	Even	Thursday
Hope-street, Spitalfields	W. Stubbs	Morn	Even	...
Hounslow New Chapel	J. Dickinson	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Hoxton Academy Chapel	Various	Morn	Aft	Thursday
Jewry-street, Aldgate	F. Silver	Morn	Even	Tuesday
Isleworth	J. Whiting	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Islington Chapel, Upper-street...	B. Hollis	Morn	Even	Tuesday
Lower-street...	...	Morn	Aft*	Even Wednesday
— Barnsbury Chapel	C. Gilbert	Morn	Even	Tuesday
— Union Chapel	T. Lewis; H. Allon ...	Morn	Aft	Even Wednesday
Kensington, Horton-street ...	J. Stoughton	Morn	Even	Friday
Kentish-town	W. Forster	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Kingsland	T. Aveling	Morn	Aft	Even Friday
Lewisham Chapel	T. Timpson	Morn	Even	Thursday
Maberly Chapel, Ball's-pond ...	R. Philip	Morn	Even	Tuesday
Marlborough Chapel, Kent-road	J. G. Pigg, B.A.	Morn	Even	Thursday
Mail-end, Church-street	W. Tyler	Morn	Even	Thursday
— Brunswick Chapel	J. B. Talbot	Morn	Even	Thursday
— Latimer Chapel	R. Saunders	Morn	Aft*	Even Thursday
Mitcham	T. Kennerly	Morn	Even	Thursday
Mortimer-street	T. T. Lynch	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Mortlake	...	Morn	Even	Wednesday
New Broad-street, City	...	Morn	Aft	Even Wednesday
New-court, Carey-street	J. Smith	Morn	Even	Thursday
New North-road, Pavement Chapel	...	Morn	Even	Wednesday
— Salem Chapel	A. Palmer	Morn	Even	Thursday
New Tabernacle, Old-street ...	I. Vaughan	Morn	Even	Wednesday
New Tottenham-court Chapel, {	J. Rogers	Morn	Even	Thursday
Charlotte-st., Fitzroy-square }	...	...	...	...
Notting-hill, Horbury Chapel ...	W. Roberts	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Orange-street, Leicester-square...	S. Luke	Morn	Even	Thursday
Paddington Chapel, New-road ...	J. Stratten	Morn	Even	Thursday
Parish-street, Horsleydown ...	J. Adey	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Pimlico, Eccleston-road	J. Davies	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Ponder's-end	J. Lockyer	Morn	Aft	Even Wednesday
Poultry-Chapel, City	S. B. Bergne	Morn	Even	Thursday
Poplar, Mill-wall	...	Morn	Even	Wednesday
— Trinity Chapel	G. Smith	Morn	Even	Thursday
Portland Chapel, St. John's Wood	Geo. Wilkins	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Putney	W. Pollard Davies ...	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Queen-street, Ratcliffe	R. Bayley, F.A.S. ...	Morn	Even	Thursday
Robert-street, Grosvenor-square	C. R. Howell	Morn	Even	Thursday
Russell-street, Rotherhithe ...	T. Muscutt	Morn	Even	Thursday
Spafields Chapel	T. E. Thoresby	Morn	Even	Friday
Sion Chapel, Whitechapel	G. L. Smith	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Somers'-town Chapel	T. Seavill	Morn	Even	Thursday
Southgate-road Chapel	J. Spong	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Stepney Chapel	J. Kennedy, M.A. ...	Morn	Aft	Even Thursday
Stockwell Chapel	D. Thomas	Morn	Aft	Even Wednesday
Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road	J. Sherman	Morn	Even	Tuesday
Stratford, Brickfields Chapel ...	T. E. Stallybrass ...	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Tabernacle, Moorfields	J. Campbell, D.D. ...	Morn	Even	Wednesday
— Tottenham-court-rd.	J. W. Richardson ...	Morn	Even	Thursday
Tonbridge Chapel, New-road ...	J. Woodwark	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Tooting	...	Morn	Even	Thursday

PLACE.	MINISTER.	LORD'S-DAY.		WEEK EVEN. LECTURE.
Tottenham and Edmonton ...	J. D. K. Williams ...	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Totteridge ...	J. M. Charlton, B.A. ...	Morn	Even	Thursday
Trinity Chapel, John-street, } Edgware-road.. ...	R. Herschell ...	Morn	Even	Thursday
Trinity Chapel, Leather-lane ...	J. Rowe ...	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Twickenham ...	... ..	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Union-street, Southwark ...	J. Waddington ...	Morn	Even	Thursday
Virginia Chapel, Shoreditch ...	J. Massingham ...	Morn	Even	...
Walthamstow ...	Robert Machray, A.M. ...	Morn	Even	Thursday
Walworth, Lock's-fields ...	G. Clayton ...	Morn	Aft	Friday
— Sutherland Chapel ...	H. S. Seaborn ...	Morn	Even	Thursday
— West-street ...	J. Wood ...	Morn	Even	Thursday
Wandsworth ...	G. P. Davies, B.A. ...	Morn	Even	Thursday
Wardour Chapel, Soho ...	... ..	Morn	Even	Thursday
Weighhouse, Fish-street-hill ...	T. Binney ...	Morn	Even	Tuesday
Westminster Chapel, York-street	S. Martin ...	Morn	Aft*	Wednesday
Willesden ...	J. A. Cooper ...	Morn	Even	...
Winchmore-hill ...	Vacant	...	...	...
Wycliffe Chapel, Commercial-road	A. Reed, D.D. ...	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Woolwich, Salem Chapel ...	J. Carlile, D.D. ...	Morn	Even	Wednesday
— Union Chapel ...	W. Woodland ...	Morn	Even	Thursday
Whitefield Chapel, Wilson-st., } Drury-lane ...	D. Martin ...	Morn	Even	Thursday
York-road Chapel, Lambeth ...	T. Davies ...	Morn	Even	Thursday

BAPTIST CHAPELS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

PLACE.	MINISTER.	LORD'S-DAY.		WEEK EVEN. LECTURE.
Alfred-place, Kent-road ...	W. Young ...	Morn	Even	...
Alie-street, Goodman's-fields ...	P. Dickerson ...	Morn	Aft	Thursday
Austin-street, Shoreditch ...	W. Miall, Lon. Association...	Morn	Even	Thursday
Battersea ...	I. M. Soule ...	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Blandford-st., Manchester-square	W. B. Bowes ...	Morn	Aft	Wednesday
Bloomsbury Chapel ...	W. Brock ...	Morn	Aft	Thurs.morn
Borough-road, Southwark ...	J. Stevenson, A.M., Gen.Bp.	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Brentford, New ...	Thomas Smith ...	Morn	Even	Thursday
Brentford, Old ...	C. H. Cole ...	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Brick-lane, Old-street ...	J. A. Jones ...	Morn	Even	Thursday
Brixton-hill ...	J. Hiron ... Association	Morn	Even	...
Buttesland-street, Hoxton ...	J. Rothery ...	Morn	Even	Thursday
Camberwell (Coldharbour-lane) ..	E. Steane, D.D., Association	Morn	Aft	Thursday
Chelsea, Paradise Chapel ...	W. Groser ...	Morn	Even	Thursday
Church-street, Blackfriars-road...	John Branch ...	Morn	Aft	Thursday
Church-street, Paddington...	J. Burns, D.D. ... Gen. Bapt.	Morn	Even	Thursday
Clapham ...	B. Hoe ... Association	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Commercial-road...	G. W. Pegg ... Gen. Baptist	Morn	Aft	Thursday
Cumberland-street, Curtain-road	C. Smith ...	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Deptford (Lower-road) ...	J. Kingsford ...	Morn	Aft	Wednesday
Deptford (Giffin-street) ...	W. Feltun ...	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Devonshire-square ...	J. H. Hinton, A.M. ... Asso.	Morn	Even	Thursday
Eagle-street, Holborn...	R. W. Overbury ... Associa.	Morn	Aft	Wednesday
East-street, Walworth ...	... ..	Morn	Aft	Thursday
Eldon-street, Finsbury ...	B. Williams ... Welsh	Morn	Aft	Even
Greenwich (Lewisham-road)	J. Russell ... Association	Morn	Even	Wednesday
Greenwich (London-street)	T. Guinnell ...	Morn	Aft	Friday
Hackney (Mare-street) ...	F. A. Cox, D.D., LL.D. } D. Katterns ... Associa. }	Morn	Aft	Thursday

PLACE.	MINISTER.	LORD'S-DAY.			WEEK EVEN. LECTURE.
Hammersmith	J. Leechman, A.M.	Morn	Aft	Even	Tuesday
Hampstead	J. Castleden ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hatcham (New-cross) ... ..	.....	Morn	...	Even	Thursday
Henrietta-street, Regent's-square	C. Shepherd, A.M. ... Asso.	Morn	...	Even	Thursday
Highgate	S. S. Hatch	Morn	...	Even	.....
Horsley-street, Walworth	J. George Association	Morn	...	Even	Wednesday
Homerton-row	D. Curtis	Morn	...	Even	Thursday
Islington-green	G. B. Thomas	Morn	...	Even	Wednesday
Islington (South)	W. Symonds	Morn	...	Even	.....
Jamaica-row, Rotherhithe	— Bidder	Morn	...	Even	Wednesday
John-street, Gray's-inn-lane	Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel.	Morn	...	Even	Tuesday
John's-row, St. Luke's	J. Newborn	Morn	...	Even	Wednesday
Keppel-street, Russell-square	J. Robertson, A.M. ... Asso.	Morn	...	Even	Thursday
Kennington (Charles-street)	T. Atwood	Morn	Aft	Even	Wednesday
Kensington (Silver-street)	W. G. Lewis, jun. ... Associa.	Morn	...	Even	Wednesday
Lion-street, Walworth	W. Howieson.	Morn	...	Even	Thursday
Lambeth (Regent-street) ... ..	... ..	Morn	...	Even	Thursday
Mason's-court, Shoreditch	— Banks	Morn	...	Even	Tuesday
Maze Pond, Bermondsey	J. Aldis Association	Morn	...	Even	Monday
Mead's-court, Soho ... ..	... ..	Morn	...	Even	Thursday
Mill-yard, Goodman's-fields	W. H. Black ... Seventh-day	Sat	Morn and Aft	.....	.....
Mitchell-street, St. Luke's	W. Carpenter	Morn	...	Even	.....
New Park-st., Southwark-bridge	W. Walters ... Association	Morn	...	Even	Wednesday
Northampton-street, King's-cross	E. Miller	Morn	...	Even	Thursday
Old Ford, Bow	G. W. Fishbourne ... Associa.	Morn	...	Even	Thursday
Peckham (Rye-lane)	G. Moyle	Morn	...	Even	Wednesday
Pimlico (Carmel Chapel)	J. Stenson	Morn	...	Even	Wednesday
Poplar (Cotton-street)	S. Cowdy Association	Morn	...	Even	Wednesday
Præd-street, Paddington	W. Underwood ... Gen. Bapt.	Morn	...	Even	Wednesday
Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields.	C. Stovel Association	Morn	...	Even	Friday
Reeves-place, Hoxton	H. P. Simonds	Morn	...	Even	.....
Redcross-street	D. Whittaker	Morn	...	Even	.....
Romney-street, Westminster	H. J. Betts	Morn	...	Even	.....
Salter's-hall, Cannon-street	 Association	Morn	...	Even	Wednesday
Shacklewell	S. Green	Morn	...	Even	Tuesday
Shakespeare's-walk, Shadwell ... ..	... ..	Morn	Aft	Even	Thursday
Shouldham-street, Paddington	W. A. Blake	Morn	...	Even	Thursday
Soho Chapel, Oxford-street	G. Wyard	Morn	...	Even	Wednesday
Somers-town	John Aldis	Morn	...	Even	Thursday
Spencer-place, Goswell-street	J. Peacock Association	Morn	Aft	Even	Tuesday
Stepney-green (College)	J. Angus, M.A., F.A.S. ...	Morn	...	Even	.....
Stratford	 Association	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tottenham	R. Wallace Association	Morn	...	Even	.....
Trinity-square, Southwark	B. Lewis and — Blake ...	Morn	...	Even	.....
Unicorn-yard, Southwark	W. H. Bonner ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon-square, Pentonville	O. Clarke Association	Morn	Aft	Even	Wednesday
Waterloo-road ... ..	... ..	Morn	...	Even	Thursday
Wandsworth	W. Ball ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wild-street, Little	C. Woollacott ... Association	Morn	Aft	Even	Thursday
Windmill-street, Finsbury ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WESLEYAN CHAPELS IN THE METROPOLIS.

SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS MINISTERS APPOINTED AT THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

Sunday Services—11 a.m. and 6½ p.m.

City-road; Tuesday, Thursday. Clerkenwell, St. John-square; Monday, Tuesday. Great Queen-street, Holborn; Wednesday. Hinde-street, Manchester-square; Tuesday, Thursday. Jewin-street; Wednesday. King's-cross, Liverpool street; Tuesday. Milton-street, Dorset-square; Thursday. Spitalfields, Brick-lane; Monday. St. George's, East; Tuesday, Thursday. Westminster, Romney-terrae; Wednesday. Chelsea, Sloane-terrace; Thursday. Hackney-road; Wednesday. Islington, Liverpool-road; Thursday. Lambeth, China-terrace; Thursday. New North-road; Monday. Southwark, Long-lane; Monday, Wednesday. Waterloo-road; Wednesday.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION ACT.

WHEREAS divers of Her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects have assumed to themselves the titles of archbishop and bishop of a pretended province, and of pretended sees or dioceses within the United Kingdom, under colour of an alleged authority given to them for that purpose by certain briefs, rescripts, or letters apostolical from the See of Rome, and particularly by a certain brief, rescript, or letter apostolical, purporting to have been given at Rome on the 29th of September, 1850; and whereas, by the Act of the 10th year of King George IV., chap. 7, after reciting that the Protestant Episcopal Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, and likewise the Protestant Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, were by the respective Acts of Union of England and Scotland, and of Great Britain and Ireland, established permanently and inviolably, and that the right and title of archbishops to their respective provinces, of bishops to their sees, and of deans to their deaneries, as well in England as in Ireland, had been settled and established by law, it was enacted that if any person after the commencement of that Act, other than the person thereunto authorized by law, should assume or use the name, style, or title, of archbishop of any province, bishop of any bishopric, or dean of any deanery, in England or Ireland, he should for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of £100. And whereas it may be doubted whether the recited enactment extends to the assumption of the title of archbishop or bishop of a pretended province of diocese, or archbishop or bishop of a city, place, or territory, or dean of any pretended deanery in England or Ireland, not being the see, or province, or diocese, of any archbishop or bishop, or deanery of any dean, recognized by law; but the attempt to establish, under colour of authority from the See of Rome or otherwise, such pretended sees, provinces, dioceses, or deaneries, is illegal and void; and whereas it is expedient to prohibit the assumption of such titles in respect of any places within the United Kingdom: Be it therefore declared and enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that—

1. All such briefs, rescripts, or letters apostolical (originally "the said brief," &c.) and all and every the jurisdiction, authority, pre-eminence, or title conferred, or pretended to be conferred, thereby, are, and shall be and be deemed unlawful and void.

2. And be it enacted that if, after the passing of this Act, any person shall obtain, or cause to be procured from the Bishop or See of Rome, or shall publish or put in use within any part of the United Kingdom, any such bull, brief, rescript, or letters apostolical, or any other instrument or writing, for the purpose of constituting such archbishops or bishops of such pretended provinces, sees, or dioceses within the United Kingdom, or if any person other than a person thereunto authorised by law in respect of an archbishopric, bishopric, or deanery, of the United Church of England or Ireland, assume or use the name, style, or title of archbishop, bishop, or dean of any city, town, or place, or of any territory, or district (under any designation or description whatsoever) in the United Kingdom, whether such city, town, or place, or such territory or district, be or be not the see or the province, or co-extensive with the province, or any archbishop, or the see or the diocese, or co-extensive with the diocese, of any bishop, or the seat or place of the church of any dean, or co-extensive with any deanery of the said United Church, the person so offending shall for every offence forfeit and pay the sum of £100, to be recovered as penalties imposed by the recited Act, may be recovered under the provisions thereof, or by action of debt at the suit of any person in one of Her Majesty's superior courts of law, with the consent of Her Majesty's Attorney-General in England and Ireland, or Her Majesty's Advocate in Scotland, as the case may be.

3. This Act shall not extend or apply to the assumption or use by any Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland exercising episcopal functions within some district or place in Scotland of any name, style, or title, in respect of such district or place; but nothing herein contained shall be taken to give any right to any such bishop to assume or use any name, style, or title, which he is not now by law entitled to assume or use.

4. Be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to annul, repeal, or in any manner affect any provision contained in an Act passed in the eighth year of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled—"An Act for the more effectual application of charitable donations and bequests in Ireland."

CENSUS OF 1851.

TABLE I.—POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND OF THE ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, WITH THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MERCHANT SEAMEN, ON MARCH 31st.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
POPULATION.....	21,104,072	10,360,325	10,743,747
Population enumerated on March 31st, 1851	20,936,468	10,192,721	10,743,747
The part of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen belonging to Great Britain, but out of the country when the Census was taken (estimated from returns)	167,604	167,604	—

TABLE II.—HOUSES AND POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES, OF SCOTLAND, AND OF THE ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

	HOUSES.			POPULATION.*		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
GT. BRIT. & ISLANDS } IN THE BRIT. SEAS }	3,669,437	165,931	29,114	20,936,468	10,192,721	10,743,747
England and Wales ...	3,280,961	152,898	26,534	17,922,768	8,762,588	9,160,180
Scotland	366,650	11,956	2,378	2,870,784	1,363,622	1,507,162
Islands in the Brit. Seas	21,826	1,077	202	142,916	66,511	76,405

TABLE III.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

DIVISIONS AND REGIS- TRATION COUNTIES.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.*		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ENGLAND AND WALES..	3,280,961	152,898	26,534	17,922,768	8,762,588	9,160,180
1 London Division.....	307,722	16,889	4,817	2,361,640	1,103,730	1,257,910
2 South-Eastern Div...	298,231	12,465	2,513	1,628,082	807,850	820,232
3 South-Midland Div...	247,019	9,533	1,374	1,234,283	610,199	624,084
4 Eastern Division.....	229,005	9,763	1,237	1,113,710	547,788	565,922
5 South-Western Div...	338,926	19,411	1,903	1,803,706	864,929	938,777
6 West-Midland Div...	418,559	20,016	2,875	2,132,853	1,052,234	1,080,619
7 North-Midland Div...	246,505	9,038	1,485	1,214,621	602,399	612,222
8 North-Western Div...	436,285	21,701	4,226	2,487,351	1,212,342	1,275,009
9 York Division	358,694	16,469	3,244	1,788,767	886,845	901,922
10 Northern Division ...	164,516	7,151	1,311	968,932	480,994	487,940
11 Welsh Division	235,499	10,462	1,549	1,188,821	593,278	595,543

TABLE IV.—SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
SCOTLAND.....	366,650	11,956	2,378	2,870,784	1,363,622	1,507,162
19 Southern Counties ...	196,136	7,202	1,418	1,811,718	866,612	944,086
13 Northern Counties ...	170,524	4,754	960	1,059,066	497,010	563,076

TABLE V.—IRELAND.

PROVINCES.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
IRELAND	1,047,735	65,159	2,113	6,515,794	3,176,727	3,339,067
Leinster (12 Counties)...	259,252	17,588	682	1,667,771	811,623	856,148
Munster (5 Counties) ...	266,936	19,277	513	1,831,817	893,491	938,326
Ulster (10 Counties).....	351,973	20,580	606	2,004,289	974,235	1,030,054
Connaught (5 Counties).	169,574	7,714	312	1,011,917	497,378	514,539

* Seamen and others on board vessels on the night of 30th March are included in these Tables.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, LONDON.

LETTERS must be posted before six o'clock at St. Martin's-le-Grand, and before seven, by payment of 1d. and the postage: until half-past seven, 6d. extra. An extra stamp for late fee can be used in lieu of payment of 1d. until seven o'clock. At the Branch Offices in Lombard-street, Charing-cross, Cavendish-street, and Southwark, until six o'clock; or by an extra stamp, until half-past six. At Receiving Houses until half-past five o'clock.

Money Order Offices open from ten till four, to grant orders on the country postmasters, and to pay orders issued by the same. Charge 3d. for any sum not exceeding £2; 6d. from £2 to £5, the highest amount for which a single order can be granted. Orders are also granted and paid at the Branch Offices, and at several of the principal Receiving Houses.

With a view to simplicity and economy in the accounts of the Money Order Office, it has been found necessary to lay down the following rules:—1. Every money order issued must be presented for payment before the end of the second calendar month after that in which it was issued (for instance, if issued in January, it must be presented before the end of March), otherwise a new order will be necessary, for which a second commission must be paid. 2. If an order be not presented for payment before the end of the twelfth calendar month after that in which it was issued (for instance, if issued in January, and not presented before the end of next January), the money will not be paid at all. 3. As, after once paying a money order, by whomsoever presented, the office will not be liable to any further claim, the public are strictly cautioned—*a.* To take all means to prevent the loss of the money order. *b.* Never to send a money order in the same letter with the information required on payment thereof. *c.* To be careful, on taking out a money order, to state correctly the Christian name as well as the surname of the person in whose favour it is to be drawn. *d.* To see that the name, address, and occupation of the person taking out the money order are correctly known to the person in whose favour it was drawn.

Letters can be registered to all parts of the United Kingdom, and foreign parts, on payment of 6d., for which a receipt is given at the Inland Office, where registered letters are received from ten until half-past five o'clock. Cash should *never* be inclosed in letters, as no guarantee can be offered, and there is a great danger of loss.

Letters weighing not exceeding half an ounce are chargeable with a single rate. Letters weighing not exceeding an ounce are chargeable with two single rates; and for every ounce above that weight two additional single rates are chargeable, up to sixteen ounces. Letters addressed to France, and *via* France and Belgium, are charged one rate for every quarter of an ounce.

Newspapers must be put into the General Post-office before six o'clock; but they are received till half-past seven by paying a halfpenny with each. Newspapers may now be sent to France, Belgium, Denmark, Hamburgh, Spain, Rio Janeiro, British America, and British West Indies, and the British settlements in the Mediterranean and several other foreign parts, free of charge, and received from those places free, except the payment of a halfpenny on papers from France. Newspapers to and from other foreign parts are charged with postage. Newspapers are to be put in post within seven days from the time of publication.

Uniform rate of 10d. to France and Spain (payment to France optional); to Spain, *via* Cadiz, 2s. 2d.

The postage of all foreign letters must be paid at the time of putting into post, except those for France, Belgium, Malta, Gibraltar, the British West Indies, British North America, and the following places:—Austrian Dominions, Turkey in Europe, Wallachia, Moldavia; and also to the German States, Baden, Bavaria, Southern Poland, and Russia.

Letters can be sent the 20th day of every month to India, overland, by way of Alexandria, on payment of 1s. each single letter; *via* Southampton must be expressly stated on the letter. *Via* Marseilles to India, 8th and 24th of every month; 1s. 10d. postage under quarter of an ounce.

Mails for Jamaica and Leeward Islands are made up the 2nd and 17th of every month. To America every Saturday; from Liverpool to Boston for New York.

Parliamentary papers, open at the ends, whether prepaid or not, under four ounces, 1d.; under eight ounces, 2d.; and 1d. per additional four ounces.

LONDON POST.—Principal Office: St. Martin's-le-Grand.

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER STAMPS.

RECEIPTS.

£		£	s.	d.
If 5	and under	10	0	3
10		20	0	6
20		50	1	0
50		100	1	6
100		200	2	6
200		300	4	0
300		500	5	0
500		1000	7	6
1000 and upwards			10	0
Receipts in full of all demands			10	0

N.B. Receipt Stamps not necessary if money be paid by promissory notes, &c., provided the receipt be written on the back of the note.

Persons receiving the money are compellable to pay the duty.

BILLS AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Not exceeding two months after date, or sixty days after sight.		For a longer period.	
£	s.	£	s.
If ... 2 0	5 5	1 0	1 6
Above 5 5	20 0	1 6	2 0
.. 20 0	30 0	2 0	2 6
.. 30 0	50 0	2 6	3 6
.. 50 0	100 0	3 6	4 6
.. 100 0	200 0	4 6	5 0
.. 200 0	300 0	5 0	6 0
.. 300 0	500 0	6 0	8 0
.. 500 0	1000 0	8 6	12 6
.. 1000 0	2000 0	12 6	15 0

N.B. Promissory Notes on Demand made out of Great Britain shall not be negotiable in Great Britain, whether they are payable in Great Britain or not, unless they have paid the above duties.

Penalty for post-dating Bills of Exchange, £100.

FOREIGN BILLS OF EXCHANGE, IN SETS.

For every Bill of each Set

£	£	s.	d.
Not exceeding ..	100	1	0
Above 100	200	3	0
.. 200	500	4	0
.. 500	1000	5	0
.. 1000	2000	7	6
.. 2000	3000	10	6
.. 3000		15	0

APPRENTICES' INDENTURES.

£	£	s.
When the premium is under ..	30	1 0
If £20	50	2 0
50	100	3 0
100	200	6 0
200	300	12 0
300	400	20 0
400	500	25 0

If no premium, £1; or £1 15s. if more than 1080 words.—Indentures of apprentices for the sea-service exempt from duty.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

	s.	d.
Not exceeding £50	1	3
£50 and not exceeding £100	2	6
100	150	3 9
150	200	5 0
200	250	6 3
250	300	7 6

And where the same shall exceed £300, then for every £100, or any part of it, 2s. 6d.

CONVEYANCES.

Where the Purchase Money shall not exceed	£	s.	d.
£25 and not exceed	25	0	2 6
50	50	0	5 0
75	75	0	7 6
100	100	0	10 0
125	125	0	12 6
150	150	0	15 0
175	175	0	17 6
200	200	1	0 0
225	225	1	2 6
250	250	1	5 0
275	275	1	7 6
300	300	1	10 0
350	350	1	15 0
400	400	2	0 0
450	450	2	5 0
500	500	2	10 0
550	550	2	15 0
600	600	3	0 0

And where the purchase or consideration money shall exceed £600, then for every £100, or any part of £100, 10s.

PROBATES OF WILLS, AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

	With a Will.	Without a Will.
Above the value of £20, £	s. d.	s. d.
and under	50	0 10
If 20	100	0 10
50	150	1 0
100	200	2 0
200	300	5 0
300	450	8 0
450	600	11 0
600	800	15 0
800	1000	22 0
1000	1500	30 0
1500	2000	40 0
2000	3000	50 0
The scale continues to increase up to £1,000,000.		

AGREEMENTS

Of the value of £20, containing 2060 words, 2s. 6d.; more than 1080 words, of 2s. 6d. for every 1080 words.

LEASE FOR A YEAR.

When the yearly rent shall amount to	£	s.	d.
£20	1	6	
Shall amount to £20 and not exceed	50	5	0
Ditto 50 ditto	150	15	0
And for every additional £50, or any part thereof, 5s.			

DUTIES ON LEGACIES.—Of the value of £20, or upwards, out of Personal Estate, or charged upon Real Estate, &c.; and upon every share of residue:—To a child or parent, or any lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased, £1 per cent. To a brother or sister, or their descendants, £3 per cent. To an uncle or aunt, or their descendants, £5 per cent. To a great uncle or great aunt, or their descendants, £6 per cent. To any other relation, or any stranger in blood, £10 per cent. Legacy to husband or wife, exempt.—If the deceased died prior to the 5th of April, 1805, the duty only attaches on personal estates, and by a lower scale.

LICENCES.

For Marriage, if special	£5 0	For Appraisers	£0 10
Ditto, if not special	0 10	For Hawkers and Pedlars on foot	4 0
For Bankers.....	30 0	Ditto, with one horse, ass, or mule ..	8 0
For Pawnbrokers, within the limits of		Selling Beer, to be drunk on the pre-	
the twopenny post	15 0	mises	3 3
Elsewhere.....	7 10	Ditto, not to be drunk on the premises	1 1

PENALTIES UNDER THE STAMP ACT.

For acting as an Appraiser without a licence, £50.
 For every Appraisal written upon paper not duly stamped, £50.
 Apprentices' Indentures to state the real amount of premium in proportion to which the stamp duty is charged, on penalty of forfeiting double the amount of premium.
 For Attorneys and Solicitors acting without having been admitted, £100.—For acting without certificate, £50.
 For drawing a Bill or Promissory Note on unstamped paper, £50.—For post-dating Bills of Exchange, £100.
 For drawing a Cheque more than ten miles from the place where made payable, £100.—For receiving the same in payment, £20.—For Bankers paying the same, £100.
 For setting out wrong amount in Conveyance. On the Attorney, £500.—On the Purchaser, £50.
 For selling Patent Medicines, &c., without a licence, £20.—Without a stamp, £10.
 For printing a Newspaper without first making affidavit as to the ownership, &c., £100.—For delaying to enter each publication at the Stamp-office, £100.—For printing without stamps, on each paper issued, £20.
 For neglecting or delaying to enter Pamphlets at the Stamp-Office, or selling without paying duties when demanded, £20.
 For Pawnbrokers taking pledges without a licence, £50.—For selling Plate without a licence, £20.—For selling plate without being duly stamped, £50.
 For taking possession of the effects of any one deceased, without taking out Letters of Administration, £100.

INTEREST TABLE

N.B.—This Table contains the interest of £100 for all the several days in the first column, and at the several rates of 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and 5 per cent. in the other five columns.

Days.	3 per cent.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	4 per cent.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	5 per cent.	Days.	3 per cent.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	4 per cent.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	5 per cent.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	0 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	0 4 11	0 5 9	0 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	0 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 44 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	0 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 8	0 8 9	0 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	0 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 126 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	0 8 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 7	0 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 13 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	0 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 116 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 149 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 176 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	0 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 6	0 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	0 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	0 11 6	0 13 5	0 15 4	0 17 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	0 113 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	0 13 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 15 4	0 17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 11
7	1 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	0 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 17 3	0 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 64 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	1 113 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	0 16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 19 2	1 1 11	1 4 8	1 7 43 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	1 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 84 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	1 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 18 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 10	2 9 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	1 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11	2 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 51 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	300	2 9 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 9	3 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 2 24 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	3 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$						

PRESENT ROYAL FAMILY.

QUEEN VICTORIA

(Only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, who was born Nov. 2, 1767, and died Jan. 23, 1820), *born* May 24, 1819; *succeeded*, June 20, 1837; *crowned*, June 28, 1838; *married*, February 10, 1840, to

FRANCIS ALBERT AUGUSTUS CHARLES EMANUEL,

Duke of Saxe, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, *born* August 26, 1819.

ISSUE.

VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA, Princess Royal, *b.* Nov. 21, 1840.

ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, *b.* Nov. 9, 1841.

ALICE MAUD MARY*b.* April 15, 1843

ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT*b.* August 6, 1844

HELENA AUGUSTA*b.* May 25, 1846

LOUISA CAROLINE ALBERTA.....*b.* Mar. 18, 1848

PRINCE ARTHUR PATRICK ALBERT, *b.* May 1, 1850.

King of Hanover*b.* June 5, 1771

Duke of Cambridge*b.* Mar. 26, 1819

Duchess of Gloucester*b.* April 25, 1776

Princess Sophia*b.* Nov. 3, 1777

Princess Sophia Matilda*b.* May 23, 1773

Duchess of Kent*b.* Aug. 17, 1786

Duchess of Cambridge*b.* Mar. 25, 1797

Crown Prince of Hanover.*b.* May 27, 1817

Princess Augusta of Cambridge ...*b.* July 19, 1822

Princess Mary of Cambridge.....*b.* Nov. 27, 1833

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS OF THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury (Premier) Lord John Russell

Lord Chancellor..... Lord Truro

Lord President of the Council The Marquis of Lansdowne

Lord Privy Seal..... The Earl of Minto

Secretaries of State..... { Home Sir George Grey
Foreign Viscount Palmerston
Colonial Earl Grey

Chancellor of the Exchequer..... The Right Hon. Chas. Wood

President of the Board of Control..... Lord Broughton

President of the Board of Trade..... Right Hon. H. Labouchere

First Lord of the Admiralty Sir F. T. Baring

Paymaster-General Earl Granville

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Earl of Carlisle

Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests..... Lord Seymour

Postmaster-General The Marquis of Clanricarde

Secretary-at-War Right Hon. Fox Maule

MINISTERS NOT OF THE CABINET.

Commander-in-Chief..... The Duke of Wellington

Master-General of the Ordnance The Marquis of Anglesey

Vice-President of the Board of Trade. The Right Hon. Earl Granville

Secretaries of the Admiralty..... J. Parker, Esq.; Captain W. Hamilton

Secretaries of the Treasury Right Hon. W. G. Hayter; G. C. Lewis, Esq.

Secretaries of the Board of Control .. J. Wilson, Esq.; Hon. J. E. Elliott

Under-Secretaries.. { Home S. M. Philips, Esq.; Sir D. Le Marchant
Foreign Right Hon. Earl Eddisbury; H. Addington, Esq.
Colonial B. Hawes, Esq.; J. Stephen, Esq.

Lords of the Treasury { Lord J. Russell; Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bart.; H. Rich.
W. G. Craig, R. M. Bellew, Esqrs.

Lords of the Admiralty { Admiral J. W. D. Dundas; Rear-Admiral H. Prescott; Capt.
the Hon. F. Berkeley; Capt. Ld. J. Hay; Hon. W. F. Cowper

Ordnance.. { Secretary Lord Charles Paget
Clerk Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. Anson

Surveyor-General Major-General C. R. Fox

Attorney-General Sir A. J. E. Cockburn

Solicitor-General ... Sir W. P. Wood

Judge-Advocate Right Hon. Sir D. Dundas

IRELAND.

Lord-Lieutenant.... The Earl of Clarendon

Lord Chancellor The Right Hon. M. Brady

Chief Secretary Sir William Somerville

Attorney-General... John Hatchell, Esq.

Solicitor-General... Hugh Hughes, Esq.

SCOTLAND.

Lord High Constable.. The Earl of Errol

Lord Privy Seal Viscount Melville

Lord Advocate..... Rt. Hon. Jas. Moncreiff

Solicitor-General. T. Maitland, Esq.

Chief Justice The Hon. David Boyle

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Governor James Morris, Esq.

Deputy-Governor H. J. Prescott, Esq.

Secretary J. Knight, Esq.

Deputy-Secretary J. Bentley, Esq.

INDIA HOUSE.

Chairman Captain John Shepherd | Deputy-Chairman.. Sir J. Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P.

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Showing the difference of time of High Water between London and the principal outports of the United Kingdom, as well as a few ports on the opposite coasts.

	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Aberdeen.....sub	0 55	Dunkirk.....sub	2 26	Newhaven.....sub	2 15
Alderney Pier.....add	4 39	Exmouth.....add	4 49	Newport (I. of Wight).....	6 10
Antwerp.....—	3 36	Eyder, Mouth of the.....sub	2 26	New Shoreham.....—	2 17
Ardishaig.....sub	2 7	Eyemouth.....—	0 9	Orfordness.....—	3 36
Ayr.....—	2 41	Falmouth.....—	3 9	Ostend.....—	1 56
Bantry Bay.....add	1 40	Folkestone.....—	3 7	Peel Harb. (I. of Man).....	3 46
Barnstaple.....—	3 45	Flushing.....—	0 46	Pembroke Dockyard add	3 49
Berwick.....—	0 12	Fort George.....—	2 6	Plymouth Dockyard.....—	3 27
Boulogne.....sub	2 40	Galway.....add	1 49	Port Glasgow.....sub	2 41
Brest.....add	1 40	Glenluce Bay.....sub	3 26	Port Patrick.....—	3 26
Brighton.....sub	2 28	Gravelines.....—	2 26	Portsmouth Harbour.....—	2 26
Bristol.....add	5 10	Greenock.....—	2 41	Ramsay Harbour.....—	2 56
Brielle.....—	0 54	Guernsey Pier.....—	4 24	Ramsgate Harbour.....—	2 46
Blakeney Harbour sub	3 54	Hartlepool.....—	1 24	Rye Harbour.....—	2 40
Blexen.....—	0 56	Havre de Grace.....—	4 14	Scarborough.....add	2 9
Buchanness.....—	2 16	Helleveest Sleys.....add	0 9	Scilly Islands.....—	2 24
Campbeltown.....—	2 36	Heligoland.....sub	3 6	Shannon Mouth.....—	1 44
Calais.....—	2 36	Holyhead Harbour.....—	3 41	Sligo Bay.....—	3 53
Cape Clear.....add	1 54	Horn Point.....—	2 16	Southampton.....sub	3 26
Cardigan Bar.....—	4 39	Hull.....add	3 54	Southend & Sheerness.....	1 27
Carmarthen Bay.....—	3 52	Hythe.....sub	3 21	Spurn Point, The.....add	3 14
Cherbourg.....—	5 21	Ilfracombe.....add	3 39	St. Ives.....—	2 14
Cork Harbour.....—	2 24	Jersey (St. Aubyn).....—	4 4	St. Malo.....—	3 34
Cowes.....sub	3 21	King's Road.....—	4 22	Stromess.....—	5 6
Crinan.....add	1 53	Kingstown Harbour sub	2 54	Sunderland.....add	0 54
Cromarty.....—	2 21	Kinsale Harbour.....—	1 54	Tay Bar.....sub	0 1
Cuxhaven.....—	1 6	Leith.....—	0 16	Texel Road.....—	5 6
Dartmouth.....—	3 54	Lerwick Harbour.....—	4 6	Torbay.....add	3 54
Devonport Dockyard.....	3 26	Little Hampton.....—	2 21	Tynemouth Bar.....—	0 44
Dieppe.....sub	2 59	Liverpool.....—	2 44	Waterford.....—	3 4
Donegal Bar.....—	2 59	Lough Foyle (Lond.) add	2 24	Wells Harbour.....—	3 54
Douglas.....—	2 56	Margate.....sub	2 2	West Scheldt, entr. sub	1 31
Dover.....—	2 56	Milford Haven.....—	3 33	Whitby.....add	1 24
Duncansbyhead.....—	5 51	Montrose.....—	0 38	Wigton Bay.....sub	3 26
Dublin.....—	2 54	Morlaix.....add	2 59	Wranger Oog.....—	2 6
Dundee.....add	0 29	Mount's Bay.....—	2 34	Yarmouth Road.....—	5 35

On the first of January the morning High Water at London Bridge is 8 h. 50 m; the High Water at Margate is 2 h. 2 m. earlier; subtract 2 h. 2 m. from 8 h. 50 m., and the time of High Water at Margate on that day will be found to be at 6 h. 48 m. in the morning.

POPULATION AND EXTENT OF THE GLOBE.

	BALBI GEOGE., 1844.			WEIMAR ALMANACK, 1840.		
	Population.	English Square Miles.	Population to Square Mile.	Population.	English Square Miles.	Population to Square Mile.
Europe.....	227,700,000	3,700,000	61.5	233,240,043	3,807,195	61.2
Asia.....	390,000,000	16,045,000	24.3	608,516,019	17,805,146	34.2
Africa.....	60,000,000	11,254,000	5.3	101,498,411	11,617,428	8.6
America.....	39,000,000	14,730,000	2.6	48,007,150	13,542,400	3.5
Oceanica (Australia, Polynesia, and the Indian Archipelago)	26,300,000	4,105,000	4.9	1,838,194	3,347,840	0.4
Totals.....	737,000,000	49,834,000	14.8	993,099,817	50,150,009	19.8

WEATHER TABLE.

CONSTRUCTED BY DR. HERSCHELL, IMPROVED BY DR. ADAM CLARKE.

The result of many years' observation, and will rarely be found to fail.

Moon—Time of Change.		In Summer	In Winter.
Between Midnight and 2 in the Morning.....	}	Fair.	{ Hard frost, unless wind be S or S.W.
— 2 and 4 Morning		Cold, with frequent	{ Snow and stormy.
— 4 and 6 —		Rain. [showers.	{ Rain.
— 6 and 8 —		Wind and Rain.	{ Stormy.
— 8 and 10 —		Changeable.	{ Cold rain if wind W., Snow.
— 10 and 12 —		Frequent showers.	{ Cold and high wind. [if E
At 12 at Noon, and to 2 P.M.....		Very rainy.	{ Snow or rain.
Between 2 and 4 Afternoon.....		Changeable.	{ Fair and mild.
— 4 and 6 —		Fair.	{ Fair.
— 6 and 8 —	}	Fair, if wind N.W.	{ Fair and frosty, if wind N. or N.E. Rain or snow, if S. or S.W.
— 8 and 10 —		Rainy, if S. or S.W.	
— 10 and Midnight		Ditto.	{ Ditto.
		Fair.	{ Fair and frosty.

The nearer the time of the Moon's change, First Quarter, Full and Last Quarter, is to Midnight, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following. The nearer to Midday or Noon these Phases of the Moon happen, the more foul or wet the weather may be expected during the next seven days.

RECENT ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW TAX.—This act is entitled "An Act to Repeal the Duties Payable on Dwelling-houses, according to the number of Windows or Lights, and to grant *in lieu thereof* other Duties on Inhabited Houses, according to their Annual Value." The duties by this act made payable upon inhabited dwelling-houses throughout Great Britain are as follows:—"For every inhabited dwelling-house which, with the household and other offices, yards, and gardens, therewith occupied and charged, is or shall be worth the rent of twenty pounds, or upwards, by the year. Where any such dwelling-house shall be occupied by any person in trade who shall expose to sale and sell any goods, wares, or merchandise, in any shop or warehouse, being part of the same dwelling-house, and in the front and on the ground or basement story thereof; also shops licensed for the sale of beer, and farm-houses; there shall be charged, for every twenty shillings of such annual value of any dwelling-house, the sum of SIXPENCE. And where any such dwelling-house shall not be occupied and used for any such purpose, and in manner aforesaid, there shall be charged for every twenty shillings of such annual value thereof the sum of NINEPENCE."

ACT TO AMEND THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.—By virtue of this law parties to suits, actions, or other proceedings in any courts of justice, are to be admissible witnesses. The act provides that on the trial of any issue joined, or of any matter or question, or on any inquiry arising in any suit, action, or other proceeding, in any court of justice, the parties thereto shall be competent and compellable to give evidence either *viva voce*, or by deposition, according to the practice of the court, on behalf of either or any of the parties to the suit, action, or other proceeding. By this clause, in addition to the parties offering themselves to give evidence, in their own behalf, the other side can compel their opponents to give evidence in the cause. Nothing in the act is to compel persons charged with criminal offences to give evidence, nor is the act to apply to proceedings in consequence of adultery. Further, the new law authorises the common law courts to compel an inspection of documents whenever equity would grant a discovery.

ACT FOR THE REMOVAL OF SMITHFIELD MARKET.—The preamble recites that, for preventing the evils attendant on the holding of the market now holden in Smithfield, it is desirable that in lieu thereof a more spacious cattle market, with a meat market and conveniences connected therewith, should be provided in a suitable place more distant from the centre of the metropolis. The city of London may execute the provisions of the act; but if the corporation should not, within six calendar months, signify their intention to do so, then Her Majesty may appoint six commissioners to execute the duties therein set forth. Should the city of London, after signifying their intention to carry out the provisions of the new law, make default, then, after eighteen months, and within three years, it may be put into force by commissioners. The other provisions principally relate to general matters to be observed, to the payment of tolls, and the management of the new market.

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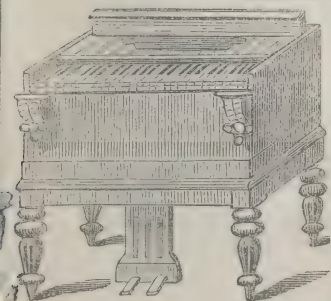
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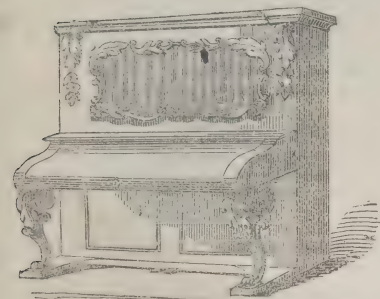
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